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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL XX NO 226 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 21, 1932 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

FIERY ORDEAL OF "A SELF-CHOSEN UNTOUCHABLE"

AGREEMENT IN SIGHT

Midnight Parleys Result In Tentative Scheme

DEPUTATION LEAVES FOR POONA TO CONSULT MAHATMA

Determined efforts of the Hindu leaders to arrive at a solution of the "Depressed Class" problem without the least possible delay resulted in the emergence of a scheme which it is hoped will meet with general approval.

Parleys at the Birla House lasted upto midnight on Tuesday in which Dr. Ambedkar took a prominent part, and it was decided to send a deputation to Poona to see Mahatma Gandhi and place the scheme before him for his approval.

OFF TO POONA

A deputation consisting of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Sjt. Rajagopalachari, Babu Rajendraprasad and Mr. G. D. Birla left Bombay for Poona immediately by the Poona Passenger at midnight on Tuesday.

Interviewed before his departure to Poona, Sjt. Rajagopalachari stated to a "Chronicle" representative that as a result of continued discussions they had evolved a scheme "based on joint electorates with adequate safeguards for the protection of the interests of the "depressed classes."

He was "50 per cent. hopeful" that "the scheme will meet the situation." After discussing the scheme with Mahatma Gandhi if the scheme was found not satisfactory. Mr. Rajagopalachari stated it would never see the light of the day. But if on the other hand, it found approval, it would be published as soon as possible.

LEADERS OPTIMISTIC

Mr. M. R. Jayakar was equally hopeful regarding the success of their mission to Poona.

Asked if there was any possibility of Mahatma Gandhi's release from Jail, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru stated: I have heard rumours that he is likely to be released, but I don't believe them.

The deputation expects to return to Bombay by 3 p. m. to-day (Wednesday) to be in time for the adjourned meeting of the Hindu Leaders Conference.

WONDERFULLY CHEERFUL.

Sjt. Devidas Gandhi who also left Bombay for Poona to attend on Mahatma Gandhi during his fast stated to a "Chronicle" representative "I saw my father only yesterday. He was looking wonderfully cheerful. He has gained weight in the past few days and there is no truth regarding rumours about his health.

Mere Patch-Up Will Not Do

MAHATMA'S TERMS FOR BREAKING FAST

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A mere agreement between the leaders of the "depressed classes" and the caste Hindus on the question of common electorates will not induce Mahatma Gandhi to give up his fast Unless and until the Premier announces the change in the Communal Award in favour of joint electorates, Gandhiji is not likely to break his fast.

These facts, it is understood, were emphasised by the members of the deputation, who interviewed Mahatma Gandhi in the Yeravda jail at the resumed sitting of the Hindu leaders Conference on Tuesday.

SPEEDING UP AGREEMENT.

There was a general desire to speed up the work of the Conference and communicate its decision to Mahatma Gandhi and the Government in order that the Premier may also announce the change soon, but it appears that it will take a couple of days for an agreement to be reached.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, who holds the key to the position is said to be in a conciliatory mood although he is reported to have declared at the Conference,

"I am prepared for a compromise but I will never surrender the rights of my community even at the cost of being called the villain of the piece."

The remarks seem to have provoked Mr. G. D. Birla to retort whether the caste Hindus should surrender their rights.

MALAVIYA PULLS UP BIRLA

The duel ended when Pandit Malaviya intervened and observed that there was no question of surrender by anybody and that their chief concern should be to come to an agreement least harmful to any side.

It appears among other things Gandhiji proposed adult franchise to the "depressed classes" and the rental qualification to the Hindu voters as a substitute for reservation seats to the "depressed" classes. Under this scheme a larger number of the "depressed class" representatives could be returned to the legislatures than under the Communal Award.

Gandhiji also wanted atleast 500 caste Hindus, who were prepared to work for the "depressed" classes and take a vow to lay down their lives in their service as a condition precedent to his giving up his fast.

"C. R." SCHEME

It is understood that Sjt. Rajagopalachari has prepared a scheme based on joint electorates which he intends to place before the Conference to-day.

Mahatma Begins Fast

POONA, Sept. 20.

Mahatma Gandhi commenced his fast at noon to-day.

"WHAT I WANT, WHAT I AM LIVING FOR AND WHAT I SHOULD DELIGHT IN DYING FOR IS ERADICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY ROOT AND BRANCH"

Mahatma Wants "Live Pact" And No Patch Work

"MY LIFE I COUNT OF NO CONSEQUENCE" SAYS GANDHIJI

POONA, Sept. 20.

"I am a touchable by birth, but I am an Untouchable by choice" declared Mahatma Gandhi in the first press interview given this evening, after his entry into the Yervada Jail.

After a very cordial greeting to the press representatives, he almost immediately plunged into the question uppermost in his mind with his usual directness. After preliminary questions about the details of his regime during the period of his fast, he was asked to give his views on Dr. Ambedkar's demand that he should state his position in detail and lay the cards on the table.

Cards Always On Table

"My cards have always been on the table" said Gandhiji, and continued: "So far as the present instance is concerned, I could say nothing whatever from behind the prison bars. Now that I have got the opportunity, given me only a few hours ago, I have answered the first call from the press. Had the statement I sent to the government on the 15th inst. been immediately issued to the press, that statement would have explained my decision.

Against Separate Electorates

"Briefly put, it is this, that *my* fast is only against separate electorates, and not against statutory reservation of seats To say that I damage the cause by *my* uncompromising opposition to statutory reservation of seats for the suppressed classes is only partly true.

Bane Of Reservation.

Opposed I certainly was to statutory reservation, as I am now, but there never was put before me a scheme of statutory reservation for acceptance or rejection. Therefore, there was no question of my having to decide upon that point. When I developed my own idea about statutory reservation, I certainly expressed my emphatic disapproval and in my humble opinion, statutory reservation, instead of doing service to the suppressed classes will do them harm in the sense, that it will stop their natural evolution. Statutory reservation is like a support and a man who relies upon support, to that extent weakens himself.

If people wont laugh at me, I would gently put in the claim which I have always asserted, namely, that I am a touchable by birth, but I am an untouchable by choice, and I have endeavoured in my own fashion to qualify myself to represent not the upper ten even amongst the untouchables because, be it said to our shame, that there are castes and classes even among the untouchables.

"Invisibles And Unapproachables"

My ambition, therefore, has been to represent and identify myself so far as is possible with the lowest strata among the untouchables, namely the invisibles and the unapproachables, whom I always have before mymind's eye wherever I go, for I have drunk deep of this poison cup. I have met them in Malabar, I have met some of them in Orissa, and I am convinced that if they are ever to rise, it will not be by reservation of seats, it will be by strenuous work done by Hindu reformers in their midst. And it is because I feel that this separation would have killed all prospect of reform, that my whole soul rebelled against it.

Patch-up Will Not Do

"Let *me* make it plain that the withdrawal of Separate electorate will satisfy the letter of my vow; It will never satisfy the spirit behind it. and in my capacity of a self-chosen Untouchable, I am not going to rest content with a patched up pact between the Touchables and Untouchables

What I want, what I *am* living for, and what I should delight in dying for, is the eradication of untouchability root and branch. I want, therefore, a living pact whose life-giving effect should be felt not in the distant tomorrow, but to-day, and therefore, that pact should be sealed by an All-India demonstration of touchables and untouchables *meeting* together, not by wayof a theatrical show but in real brotherly embrace, and it is in order to achieve this dream of my life for the past fifty years, that I have entered the fiery gate.

The British Government's decision was the last straw, the decisive symptom.

Therefore, with the unerring eye of the physician that I claim to be in such matters. I detected the symptom. And therefore, for *me*, the abolition of separate electorate would be but the beginning of the end, and I would warn all those leaders who have assembled in Bombay, and others. against coming to any hasty decision.

Fiery Ordeal

My life, I count of no consequence. A hundred such lives given for this noble cause would, in my opinion, be a poor penance done by the Hindus for the atrocious wrongs heaped on helpless *men* and women of their own faith I, therefore would urge them not to swerve an inch from the path of strictest justice. My fast I want to throw in the scales of justice.

This has no connection with politics in any shape or form. Not that it will have no political results. It will have great political results, but the fundamental thing is the religious

(Continued on page 7)

MAHATMA NOT TO BE RELEASED

SIMLA, Sept. 20.

Mr. Haig, the Home Member, made the following statement in the Assembly to-day:

I would like to acquaint the House with certain developments in connection with Government's intentions with regard to the treatment of Mr. Gandhi.

In a statement which I made in this House on September 15 it was announced that the Government had decided that as soon as Mr. Gandhi actually begins his fast he should be removed from jail to a suitable place of private residence and that the only restriction which will be imposed upon him will be that he should remain there. The intention was that he should be in this way accorded full facilities for discussing the problem of the Depressed Classes, and for endeavouring to effect an agreement with them.

GANDHIJI'S REFUSAL.

Mr. Gandhi has addressed the following telegram to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy:

"Have just read with considerable pain the announcement of the Government's decision to remove me on the commencement of my contemplated fast to an unknown private residence under certain restrictions. To avoid unnecessary trouble and unnecessary public expense, and also unnecesary worry to myself, I would ask the Government not to disturb me, for I will be unable to conform to any conditions as to movement from place to place or otherwise that may be attached to my foreshadowed release."

OPPORTUNITIES.

Government, on the whole, regretting Mr. Gandhi's decision, have no wish to force upon him arrangements which are distasteful to him. He will, therefore, in accordance with his request be allowed to remain undisturbed in the Yeravda Jail. At the same time Government are most anxious that this change of plan should not affect the opportunity for discussion of the Depressed Classes problem which they had contemplated should be available for him. They have therefore decided that unless subsequent developments render any change necessary he should receive in jail all reasonable facilities for private interviews with such persons or deputations as he may wish to see, and that there should be no restriction on his correspondence.

TATE NOT GOING TO AUSTRALIA

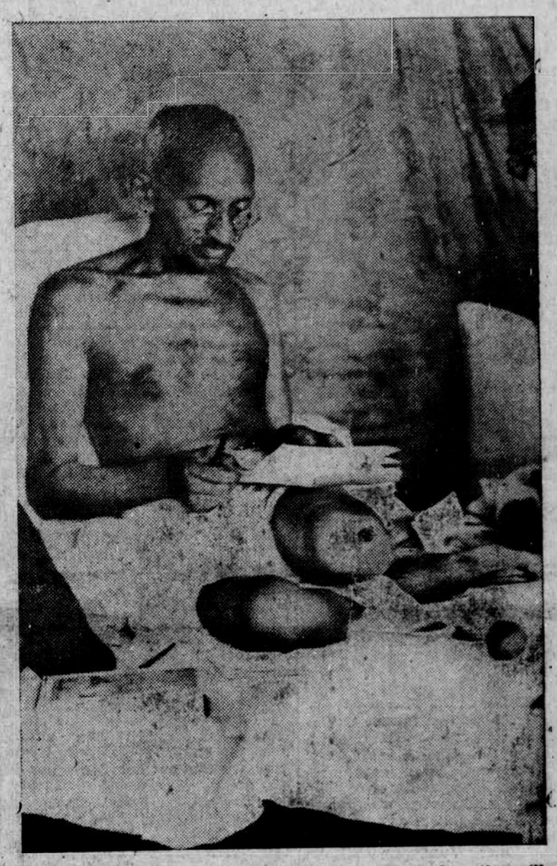
LONDON. Sept. 20

Cricketer Tate has had another relapse. He is not going to Australia.—Reuter's Special.

Fasting At Santiniketan.

SANTINIKETAN, Sept. 20.

Doctor Rabindranath Tagore to-day addressed the staff and students of the Santiniketan University on the significance of Mahatma Gandhi's great penance. Members of Dr. Tagore's Ashram are observing a fast. Tomorrow.—A. P.



"I am only obeying His commands. If it be the will of God, I will live to serve, in spite of my fast."—MAHATMA GANDHI.

I AM ONLY OBEYING GOD'S COMMAND

Mahatma's Reply To Mr. Barucha

CAN'T POSTPONE THE FAST

Mr. B.F. Bharucha has received a reply from Mahatmaji in answer to a wire sent by him and other Parsi admirers and friends. The following is an English translation of the reply of Mahatmaji, which is in Gujarati:—

GANDHIJI'S REPLY.

It was natural that you would write to me. The thing is that it is beyond any man to fast unto death of his own will. If a man does it, he is ignorant. I may tell you that it is not I who have resolved to fast. It is God whose commands I am trying to obey. I may tell you that the date also was fixed by Him. And, if the date is to be changed He must will so.

CAN'T POSTPONE FAST.

Your insistence to postpone the fast has no place in the law of God. What can I do?

And another thing is this: A prisoner has no right to communicate with the outside world. If I would have done it to make my desires and intentions known to the people, I would have been a sinner. If I want to break the jail rules, I as a Satyagrahi, must do it openly. I did inform the Government about my intention fast. It was for the Governm then, to let the people know a t. If they did not do so ea we may rest assured that God did not will it otherwise.

Now, for the convenience of the people, how can I postpone my fast or change the date already announced?

THE WILL OF GOD.

If it is the will of God, I shall live to serve in spite of my fast. I know, you believe in God. You will, therefore, pacify and console those who feel perturbed or grieved at the decision taken. Trust God. His will be done.

NO PRESSURE.

Please keep this in mind that this sort of fast is never undertaken to bring undesirable pressure on anyone. My fast is meant to keep the depressed and the down-trodden [illegible] proper place and [illegible] due.

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By order.
S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
5509

Notice Of Removal

Dr. R. S. TIRODKAR, M.D. (London) has moved to Dattobhoy Mansions, Mayo Road, opposite Royal Institute of Science.
5526

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TITLE DEEDS, relating to the property of the late Mr. MAGANLAL HIMATRAM BARFIWALLA, situate at Girgaum Back Road bearing New Survey No. 1A|7520; Collector's New Nos. B1|77 and B1-1273 and D Ward No. 1258|59 and Street Nos. 37, 41 and 42 have been either LOST or MISPLACED.

Any person who may have found the same is requested to communicate with the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof.

Please take notice that thereafter our client Bai GANGABAI, widow of Maganlal Himatram Barfiwalla will apply for the certified copies of the said title deeds.

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5539.

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AUCTION SALE OF 172 CASES JAPANESE YARN.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 23rd September, 1932 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Tamba Kanta near Pydhownie, by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Sulleman Ahmed Bantvalla, of Pydhownie, Tamba Kanta, the defaulting purchasers:—

94 cases Japanese Yarn including:—

50 cases Japanese artificial silk yarn 150 Denders AAA each containing 200 lbs.

44 cases Japanese white cotton mercerised yarn 2/6ds. Cross Reel. Sea Horse Ticket; each containing 300 lbs.

And on account and at the risk of Messrs. Noorbhoy Dossaji of Pydhownie, Tambakanta, the defaulting purchasers.

78 cases Japanese yarn including:—

8 cases Japanese artificial silk yarn 250 Denders AAA; each containing 200 lbs.

50 cases Japanese artificial silk yarn 150 Denders, A, AA, and AAA each containing 200 lbs.

20 cases Japanese White Cotton Mercerised Yarn 2/42s, Cross Reel Sea Horse Ticket: each containing 300 lbs.

Terms: 25 per cent deposit.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE STANDARD MOTOR CAR IN RUNNING ORDER.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 24th September, 1932, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort, by order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Nanubhai D. Bhatt the Mortgagor:—

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On TUESDAY, 27th Sept. 1932, at 9 A.M. at the Supply Depot, Aurangabad Medical and Surgical Stores: Tins, Drums, Atta Sifting, Crates cases, Kerosene Drums, Ghee and Kerolins, Bags 1 md. and 2 mds. serviceable and unserviceable. Yost Typewriter, Covers outer and tubes inner alum. Scrap iron and other stores too numerous to mention.

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Greatest Scandal Of The Indian Turf

(Continued from page 7.)

Chaboottra were disqualified. Phare would naturally move from fourth into third place, and thus earn third stakes for his owner, as well as some return for his investors. It is thus apparent that Mr. Kelso was directly interested in the disqualification of Chaboottra, and under no considerable circumstances ought he to have been allowed to take part in the inquiry.

If the contention of the Stewards is that the elimination of these four gentlemen would have prevented a quorum the answer is that they could very well have delegated their function in this particular matter to other members of the Committee who were present on the course that day. What sense of fairplay induced these four gentlemen to take part in the inquiry, having regard to the position in which they were situated as Stewards and their interest, direct or indirect, in the disqualification of Chaboottra, passes one's comprehension. We leave this problem to sportsmen in the utmost confidence that their solution would not justify the action of these gentlemen.

Amazing as was the personnel of the tribunal the way the inquiry was conducted seems nothing less than scandalous.

We have observed that even in cases of domestic tribunals justice requires that nobody should be condemned without being given a chance to defend himself. The person most concerned in the inquiry was Jockey Davison who rode Chaboottra, and the Stewards must have known that his evidence was absolutely essential to enable them to come to a correct decision. Further they should also have known that any decision they gave without hearing Davison's explanation would be invalid if such decision was prejudicial to Davison's interest as also to the interest of Chaboottra's owner. One would have expected that the Steward's would call Davison for his explanation as to the alleged incident in the race which was the subject of the inquiry.

JOCKEY ABSENT

We have it on the highest authority that, not only was Jockey Davison not present when the evidence was being heard but he was not even called upon to give any explanation. We are also informed that none of the Jockeys of the placed horses were called in to give evidence, and the public would no doubt be gratified if the Stewards produce the minute book in which the evidence relating to this particular inquiry was recorded.

The statement of the Stewards in their notice to Mr. Gem that they had decided to disqualify Chaboottra "after hearing the evidence" is inaccurate and misleading if by the expression they mean the evidence of Jockey Davison. It would appear that the Stewards have their own ideas of justice and fairplay. They allowed Mr. Travers, the objecting Steward to be a member of the tribunal; they also heard his complaint 'ex-uarte'. After hearing Mr. Travers, he and the other Stewards decided to disqualify Chaboottra, and Chaboottra was disqualified.

STEWARDS' AMAZING ACTION

But all this was nothing compared to the subsequent conduct of the Stewards, which reflects little credit on the W. I. T. C. It appears that after Chaboottra was disqualified the owner notified the Stewards that the disqualification was invalid, and that he would hold them liable for the stakes as well as the dividends payable on the tote tickets bought by him on his horse. He then instrusted his solicitors to send them a formal notice and certain correspondence ensued which led up to the next sensation.

The Stewards objected to a certain passage in the solicitor's letter and called upon Mr. Gem personally to withdraw it. He refused and referred them to his legal advisers. They thereupon intimated to Mr. Gem that, because he refused to withdraw the passage in question, they had decided to cancel all his entries for the Poona Races. 1932.

STEWARDS MUST BE TAUGHT.

The Stewards seem to labour under the delusion that those who race under the W.I.T.C. rules must abide by their decision although they may disregard the elementary principles of fairplay in conducting their inquiries or refuse to be bound even by their own rules. But, if the aggrieved party has the temerity to challenge their decision or question its fairness he must be hounded off the Turf.

We hope Mr. Gem will refuse all offers of settlement which are not perfectly consistent with his self-respect as a sportsman. The Stewards must be taught that the wide powers they possess must be used with caution and only in the interests of the Turf. Any attempt to use them, to assert ideas of their own importance, infallibility and prestige, must be met by the fullest public exposure.

In the course of our racing experience extending over three decades, we have not come across a single instance where an owner's entries have been cancelled, unless he has been guilty of malpractices on the Turf or his horses have been so vicious as to constitute a menace to other contenders in the races.

BRITISH LIBERALS IN DILEMMA.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

A meeting of the Cabinet to begin the final consideration of the legislation arising out of the Ottawa agreements has been summoned for September 28. The ministers now on holiday will by that time have returned to London and Sir John Simon will also be back from Geneva. Meanwhile, recent meetings of Liberal Ministers continue to give rise to the speculation particularly in the Liberal press regarding their attitude towards the Ottawa agreements. No official announcement on the subject is likely until after the Cabinet meeting.—B. O. W

SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA

Britain To Ratify Convention

LONDON, Sept. 19.

The International Convention for the safety of life at sea and the International Load Line Convention will be ratified by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and by a majority of other signatory Governments on October 1 and will come into operation in this and other ratifying countries on January 1 next.

Other countries which have already ratified or agreed to ratify on October 1 include, in the case of the Safety Convention:—Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain and Sweden and, in the case of the Lord Line Convention, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Italy, Latvia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, the United States of America, and the Soviet Russia.—B. O. W.

MANCHURIAN TANGLE

LONDON, Sept. 19.

The Secretariat of the League of Nations has published the text of the note to the President of the Extraordinary Assembly received from the Chinese Government which condemns the policy pursued by Japan to detach Manchuria from China.

It adds that the Chinese Government remains as ever ready to discuss an equitable solution of the dispute and requests action of the League be hastened and measures devised to ensure a respect for decisions already taken by the extraordinary Assembly of League.—B.O.W.

BAHAMA ISLANDS

Hurricane Sweeps Over

LONDON, Sept. 19.

The Secretary for the Colonies received a telegram from the Governor of the Bahamas reporting that a hurricane swept over the Colony on September 5.

High winds were experienced over a wide area reaching up unprecedented velocity in the Abaco Island, where the town of Greenturtle Cay was demolished and Hopetown partially demolished. The Bluff Point and two other settlements were practically ruined.

The casualties were 14 killed and between 60 and 70 injured including five drowned by the tidal wave. The position is well in hand but Government and private buildings have suffered severe damage.—B.O.W.

PRAYERS FOR GANDHIJI

DHULIA, Sept. 20.

A correspondent wires from Dhulia

A largely attended meeting was held yesterday at which speeches were made on the situation that has arisen out of Mahatma Gandhi's vow and prayers were offered for his long life.

The Temple authorities are being approached with a view to inducing them to throw them open to the untouchables.—A. P.

BUY INDIAN LEAGUE

RATNAGIRI, Sept. 19.

At a public meeting held in the municipal hall under the presidentship of Mr. A. D. Rege, it was decided to form the Ratnagiri District Buy Indian League. It was resolved to carry on propaganda with a view to urging the people to buy Swadeshi articles.—A. P.

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MAN WHO RUNS GERMANY

General Von Schleicher's Rise To Power

It is characteristic of the present German regime that in the face of the inability of the Reich and its financial institutions to meet foreign obligations, or to solve the problem of wholesale pauperization and unemployment, its official leaders have at present no greater care than the restoration of their country's military power. The man who admittedly dominates the von Papen government, Lieutenant General Kurt von Schleicher, for years the power behind the Hindenburg throne, has recently forsaken his customary seclusion in the Defense Ministry to give public expression to what he considers the Republic's greatest need: arms equality and the reorganization of the military machine, replacing the volunteer Reichswehr with a conscripted army, writes Ludwig Lore in "The New Republic."
scripted army.

HIS OPPORTUNITY.

Schleicher's radio speeches and interviews are not mere militarist propaganda such as one is accustomed to expect from the head of a nation's military forces. When the German Defence Minister rattles his sabr in the face of the world, he is only adding emphasis to the demands made by his chief, Chancellor von Papen, at the Lausanne Reparations Conference, when he acceded to the payment of an additional three million marks in the hope of bribing the Powers to grant arms equality in return. Ever since the Kaiser fled to Holland in 1918, German militarism has been "playing dead," abundantly nurtured, meanwhile, by the mistakes of the young democracy. The unwillingness of those in power to stamp out the last remnants of counter-revolution while the masses were still eager to strike out along new paths, and the terror-stricken ruling class was ready to swallow the bitter medicine without resistance, kept the monster alive. Driven into hiding, it was left to recuperate its forces underground.

It was in this significant period that Kurt von Schleicher, then first assistant to General Quartermaster Groner, came to the fore. He made his appearance in the history of the Republic exactly a month after the outbreak of the revolution. At that time the German government lay in the hands of six People's Commissmissars appointed by the Social Democratic party which stood for a democratic republic, and the Independent Social Democratic party which fought for a workers' state. This divergence of aims led to conflicts in the government that were reflected in the masses. Discouraged by the growing revolutionary sentiment, Hindenburg, Groner and Schleicher met in Kassel to consider the advisability of dissolving the Freicorps, vounteer divisions recruited from among returning front-line soldiers, abandoning the General Staff and leaving the government to the workers. But von Schleicher protested. In his opinion the fight was just beginning. Retreat would mean the downfall of Germany. The volunteer troops would yet save the nation and must be developed for the time when they would once more become a trusty weapon in the hands of those who stood for the power of the state. The working class must be shown its place, by force of arms if necessary. The young officer was entrusted with the task of building up and centralizing the Freicorps movement, until these voluntary divisions were made the official army of the Republic with Schleicher at the head of the Reichswehr Ministry.

The famous Baltic imbroglio gave the first Republican government a welcome opportunity to collect the scattered remnants of the German army. A starving nation paid millions for the restoration of its armed forces in response to the cry, "Germans protect your borders!" Footloose adventurers, unemployed officers of the old monarchist army and supernationalist students were placed in command. Democracy was restoring its own hangmen.

REACTIONARY INTRIGUE.

Thus the young Republic was armed against further uprisings. But it failed to realize that bureaucracy and militarism in the Germany of Hohenzollern tradition were mutually interdependent, that one was inconceivable without the other. The legatees of the old system retained the apparatus of the state in their hands. Officers, high government officials and judges maintained their old influence. From the beginning the field was left to the vanquished enemy. No effort had been made to educate the returning troops pouring back from every front. At no time was there a serious attempt to make the public understand the fundamental differences between the old and the new regime. It was left to reactionary intrigue. The first returning troops had come back with red cockades on their caps, full of excited plans for the future of the nation. A month later the soldiers were returning under national flags, to the tune of patriotic music. They had learned nothing. They had forgotten nothing.

When Kapp made his abortive attack on Berlin in 1920, President Ebert found himself suddenly deserted by the very generals on whom he had placed his reliance. Powerless to enforce obedience, he fled from the capital. But for the prompt action of the German trade unions, which successfully met the monarchist challenge with a general strike, the Kapp invasion would have ended the days of the Republic. Fully in sympathy with the pro-monarchist sentiments of his generals, von Schleicher marked time until the workers had won their victory. In the years that followed he held the same protecting hand over the Feme murderers, assassins who killed hundreds of supporters of the Republic, from Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg to Walter Rathenau and Matthias Erzberger. He condoned the anti-republican activity of the Schwarze Reichswehr. He was twice summoned before the Feme-Ausschuss of the Reichstag and on each occasion presented testimony that was later disproved. All this in no way hindered his rapid rise to power and influence.

Schleicher undoubtedly belongs, with Groner and Gessler, to that group of generals which is renowned for its political acumen and statesmanship, rather than for military achievements. Without ever appearing before the public eye, he has played a dominating role in the political life of the German Republic. It was to his influence over Hindenburg that General Groner owed his appointment to the Cabinet. It was Schleicher, again, who persuaded the President to insist on the resignation of the Reichswehr Minister when Groner dissolved the Fascist Sturm Abteilungen, thereby precipitating the downfall of the Bruning regime. His fine hand was clearly discernible in the selection of the von Papen Ministry; it is generally recognized that the organization of the new Cabinet is being perfected under his guidance. In the news he completely eclipses Hindenburg, the nominal head of the Republic.

The Field Marshal's role in the Republic and before has always been strangely overestimated. The close student of German affairs has long since discovered that the "grand old man" is far from being the sturdy and righteous figure he appears to the world. He sees him, on the contrary, as a tool in the hands of his political contemporaries. More than a decade ago Professor Delbruck, the conservative historian, referred to him as a "venerable nonentity," repeating a story told by Colonel Max Bauer, Ludendorff's right-hand man at Staff Headquarters during the War, who said: "In the end we did not even tell him (Hindnburg) where the various army corps were stationed." Every important act in his career bears the stamp of some stronger personality. He engineered the dismissal of Bethmann-Hollweg on the advice and with the assistance of Ludendorff when the War Chancellor seemed inclined to peace negotiations. He was persuaded by Tirpitz to accept the nomination of the Burger-Block as President of the Republic.

How is it possible, one asks, that the military machine can play so important a role in the Geramn nation in spite of its abject defeat during the World War? The answer is not hard to find. Ludendorff, Hindenburg, Groner, Gessle and Schleicher typify a system, the system of drill and discipline, of unquestioning obedience and blind docility. It drew the defeated German soldiers back into the Freicorps and into the Schwarze Reichswehr. It is driving the younger generation into the National Socialis Sturm Abteilungen today. The older generation was raised in the shadow of the barracks, the younger in the atmosphere of the World War. For both authority became a fetish, a cult.

More than ever these old traditions pervade political life. The generals who led their people to defeat and destruction are reappearing on the scene.

NATIONAL CALAMITY

NOPARTY TO SEPARATE ELECTORATES

Indian Christians Demand Amendment Of Award

BOMBAY, Sept. 19.

If the principle of separate communal electorates which has been carried to such an extreme limit in the Communal Award is to be the basis of the future Constitution of India, it would, in our opino, be a national calamity. Now that Gandhiji has so vividly focussed the attention of the nation on this, it should wake up every one who has the future welfare of India at heart. In the case of the Indian Christian Community such an arrangement would, as so ably pointed out by the Rt. Rev. V. S. Azariah, the Bishop of Dornakal, not only mean isolating us from the other communities, but would further prove to be a strong disruptive force within the Community itself, giving rise to unhealthy sectional rivalries.

AGAINST SEPARATE ELECTORATES

There is a strong opinion in the Community against the principle of separate electorates. Dr. S. K. Datta, who expressed the Protestant Indian Christian point of view at the Round Table Conference, refused to be a party to the Minorities Pact and resolutely stood for joint electorates. The All-India Conference of Indian Christians also has all long stood for the same principle. Last year the Bombay Indian Christian Association, while deputing its delegates to the All-India Conference, instructed them to support the principle of joint electorates and condemn separate electorates.

A RETROGRADE STEP

We, in the Bombay Presidency, are at present enjoying the privilege of voting in the general electorate. It would be a retrograde step to apply the principle of separate electorates to us now. We, therefore, appeal to our community to maintain a national outlook and to present a united front in this matter. We also appeal to Government to amend the Award so as to do away with the principle of separate electorates.

Signed T. Buel. J. P., Principal, American Mission High School, Bombay.

B. Y. Khysty, J. P. Head Master, Wilson High School, Bombay.

Rev. B. P. Hivale, M. A. B. D. Ph. D. President, Indian Christian Association, Bombay.

Rev. B. R. Bhaskare, President, Bombay Representative Christian Council.

J. S. S. Malelu, B. A., Cert. A. I. B. Vice President, Indian Christian Association, Bombay.

S. J. R. Ramdas, B. A. B. T., Secretary, Indian Christian Association, Bombay.

I. A. Harris, M. E. Church, Bombay.—A. P.

Mysore Journalists' Sympathy For Gandhiji

BANGALORE, Sept. 19.

The Secretary, the Mysore Journalists Association, wires from Bangalore under date September 19:—

The following resolution was passed at a special meeting of the Mysore Journalists Association, Bangalore, held yesterday and has been sent to Mahatma Gandhi:—

"The Mysore Journalists Association, Bangalore, begs to express its profound concern at the decision taken by Mahatma Gandhi and joins in the sincere wish of all men of goodwill throughout the world that those concerned in the situation may so work for its instant betterment that the necessity for the fast contemplated by Mahatmaji may be obviated."—A.P.

CAWNPORE STUDENTS ARRESTED

For Preaching Against Award

CAWNPORE, Sept. 19.

Four students of the D. A. B. College were arrested to-day while preaching against the communal award under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Two Congress volunteers were arrested to-day for pulling the communication cord of a train between Pura and Bilhaur.—A. P.

ART OF LOVE

A meeting of the Dairy[illegible] will be held at the res[illegible] Prof. Nadvi at Juhu La[illegible] on Sunday, Sept. [illegible] (S. T.), when Mr. [illegible] will read a paper [illegible] Love" Mr. S N A[illegible] be the host.

WONDERFUL INSTITUTION!

Mr. Horniman Visits Arya Kanya Mahavidyalaya At Baroda

(From A Correspondent).

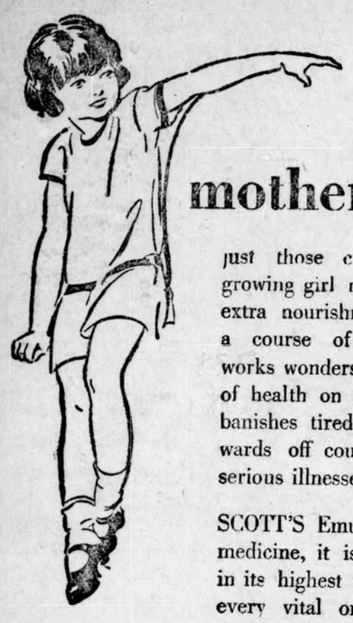
BARODA, Sept. 19.

Mr. B.G. Horniman visited the Arya Kanya Mahavidyalaya while in Baroda.

A special programme was arranged for him and Professor Athavle showed the working and management of the institution.

Mr. Horniman in a brief address remarked that he had no idea of such a wonderful institution. He did know about its existence and it was a most pleasurable experience to visit it. He admired the atmosphere of freedom and equality existing in the institution.

The physical exercises of the girls especially [illegible] a revelation, impressing [illegible] wished that [illegible] ample [illegible] dia.



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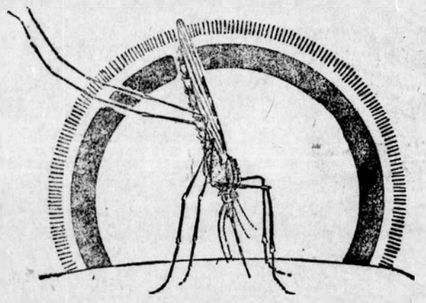

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The Hindu-Mussalman Problem

Mr. Nagendra Nath Gupta writes in the "Hindusthan Review":

One of the commonest arguments urged against the establishment of an Indian- rule in India is the communal difficulty, the smouldering hatred between the followers of different religions in India and the frequency with which this bitterness finds vent in the outbreak of violent riots involving the loss of life and other serious outrages. The presumption is that British rule in India has been successful in preventing these outbursts, but if it were to be withdrawn or replaced by a purely Indian rule, communal factions and strife would appear all over the country and the result would be anarchy and chaos. The two principal communities in India are Hindus and the Mussalmans; the other communities are in an insignificant minority.

CENTURIES OF AMITY.

For a dispassionate consideration of this question it is necessary to remember that Hindus and Mussalmans lived in India long before the British came to this country or held dominion over it. If there were any truth in the above argument India should have been in a state of anarchy and chaos before the advent of the British, but such a theory would be contrary to facts. There were both order and prosperity in India under the Mahomedan rule and even earlier. There is no record or historical evidence of a state of anarchy at any time in India. Of course, there were brief periods of disorder and lawlessness as during an invasion or the faction fights of rival claimants to power, but there were at any time prolonged periods of misrule or such protracted confusion as was likely to end in anarchy. On the contrary the agriculturists, who form an overwhelming majority of the population, pursued their immemorial avocation in peace, trade thrived and social order prevailed throughout the country. The mere fact that India continues to be a populous and peaceful country is conclusive proof of the fact that she was not incessantly torn by internal factions and internecine wars. No nation can survive perpetual warfare or undying communal hatred. Such antagonism as might have existed helped the development and not the destruction of the race.

NOT A RACIAL DIFFERENCE.

Communal differences in India do not imply a racial difference. The Moghul conquerors of India were merged in the resident population of India. By far the majority of present--day Mussalmans of India are Muslims by conversion and not by descent. It is not necessary to enquire minutely into the history of their conversion any more than to find out how starving villagers were converted to Christianity during periods of famine. In the outlying villages of India there are millions of Mussalmans who apart from their religion, retain the customs that their forefathers followed before being converted to Islam. They speak the same language as their Hindu neighbours and follow the same pursuits. It would be impossible for Hindus and Mussalmans to live together in the same village if there were hereditary feuds between them or if they were bent upon cutting one another's throats. Occasional quarrels might have taken place as they will in the best regulated families, for that matter, there are squabbles between different Hindu factions and between Shias and Sunnis among the Mussalmans. But no one ever heard of a communal problem. Hindus lived peacefully under Mussalman rule. They are now the same people belonging to the same race. They are free to follow the tenets of their own religions without any interference or hindrance. Apart from religion all their interests are common and what hurts one hurts the other. Mussalmans are now being scared by the bugbear of a Hindu Raj, which is being persistently described as the goal of the Indian national movement. As both Hindus and Mussalmans belong to the same race and neither is an alien it is immaterial which assumes the role of the ruler, though it is abundantly clear that what is being aimed at is neither a Hindu nor a Mussalman rule, but an Indian rule in which all communities will be adequately represented and will have a voice in the control of affairs.

IMAGINARY STUMBLING-BLOC.

Another imaginary stumbling-block to the establishment of a national Government in India is the interest of the minorities. The tenderness and the thoughtfulness which conjure up these difficulties would be more amenable if they were a little unselfish. All mixed communities are composed of majorities and minorities, but their interests are identical and what is good for the majority is also good for the minority. There can never be any question of the interests of the minority being sacrificed to those of the majority. In most countries the ruling class is numerically in a minority, but it does not necessarily follow that the interests of the majority suffer thereby. A Government is only satisfactory when all interests of majorities as well as minorities are proportionately represented, and that must be the aim of all national and representative Governments. The problem of the minorities in India does not present any real or serious difficulty.

As regards the Hindu-Mussalman problem is there any reason why it should be more acute in British India than in the Indian States governed by their own rulers? These States sometimes consist of extensive territories inhabited by mixed populations of Hindus and Mussalmans, and there are minorities as in other parts of the country. These States are not independent and owe allegiance to the paramount British Power in India.

In almost all states there are Hindu ,and Mussalman subjects and they live at peace with one another. No one has ever heard of the Hindu-Mussalman problem in any Indian State. It is believed that many of these States are more crudely governed than British India. nevertheless many of their rulers are broad-minded and make no distinction between their Hindu and Mussalman subjects. Hyderabad is the largest and most important Indian State and the Nizam takes the foremost rank among the Princes of India. The Nizam is a follower of Islam and Hyderabad is in that sense a Mahomedan State. Most of the great and wealthy nobles of Hyderabad are Mussalmans and yet the present Prime Minister of Hyderabad is a Hindu. Similarly, Mysore is a Hindu State and the Maharaja of Mysore is an orthodox Hindu, but he has appointed a Mussalman as his Prime Minister. The best among the Indian Princes have no religious or race prejudices. Hindu Mussalman riots are rarely, if ever reported from Indian States. There is no scrambling between the two communities for favour and special treatment.

GOVERNMENT URGENT DUTY.

Since, however, the existence of this problem in British India is an undeniable fact, it is the obvious and imperative duty of the Government of India to find a satisfactory solution for this difficulty: what is the explanation for the anomaly that whereas this problem does not exist in the States ruled by Indian Princes it should have attained such serious proportions in British India? Granting that it was in existence when the greater part of India passed to British control its removal was the first duty of the British Government. That Government lays claim to many virtues; it is claimed that the affairs of British India are much better administered than those of the States under Indian rule. If so, a solution for the Hindu-Mussalman problem should have been found at the outset of the new order of things. Instead of which, it is evident that this problem has been growing more acute with the passing years. Instead of a solution being found the prblem is becoming more complicated year after year. Some years ago, Hindu-Mahomedan riots were only occasionally reported from remote villages and they were often due to the slaughter of cows, the Mussalmans considering it incumbent upon them to slaughter cows on a particular day in the year while the Hindus regard them as the most sacred animals on earth. Formerly, this was the only cause of misunderstandings between these two important communities but latterly the differences have multiplied and fierce riots have frequently broken out in large cities apparently without any provocation.

On the other hand, the authorities attribute these outbreaks to the mischievous activities of agitators. This is merely an attempt to shift responsibility and does not carry conviction. Agitators have nothing to gain by inciting Hindus and Mussalmans to break one another's heads. The rabble that does some looting when riots break out consists of men who are not agitators and, who have no influence. Looked at from any point of view the Hindu Mussalman problem reflects no credit upon British rule in India. The duty of a Government which claims to be the best for the country is not the suppression of strife, but the prevention and eradication of causes that may lead to strife, and in this duty the present Government has signally failed.

CARBOLIC SOAPS

Versus

GODREJ'S SOAPS No. 1 & No. 2.

Dr. R. Craston Low, M.D., F.R.C.P., Lecturer on Diseases of the Skin, University of Edinborough & Physician to the Skin Department, Royal Infirmary, says in his book entitled "The Common Diseases of Skin" page 17:—

"The Soap to be avoided at all times is Carbolic Soap."

Karl Lusurtze German Skin Specialist, Munich, says about Godrej's No 1 and No. 2 Benzoin Soaps:

"These Soaps, in my opinion, must find Universal recognition as Health and Beauty Soaps."

Sole Agents:—

NADIRSHAW, PRINTER & CO.,

121, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

ART-WORK BY GIRLS

A Bombay Exhibition

In view of the annual inspection by Miss Twells, the Government Inspectress of Schools for the Bombay City and the Northern Division, which was held on September 15 and 16, in the Chanda Ramji Hindu Girls' High School, some of the students prepared various interesting specimens of art-work in the shape of maps and charts, which earned the compliments of Miss Twells.

Three of these specimens are under the portico drawn on the ground. They represent three maps of India, Africa and England, under the title of "Garden-Geography." The outer borders of the two former are of coloured 'rangoli,' immediately next to them on the inside being layers of small shells, some bearing natural colours and other yellow colours. The innermost spaces of both are partitioned off into compartments by means of differently coloured 'rangoli'—the compartments indicating the various 'political divisions' of the countries. The third map is made up of the same materials as the above. Only its innermost space marks out different positions of coal and iron mines.

"APPRECIATION CHART".

On the first floor are artistically hung up an "Appreciation Chart' as also different other charts pointing out the air mail routes from England to India, from England to Cape Town, and from Karachi to Madras. In addition to these there are charts denoting the various 'irrigated territories' of India and also of the river and mountains of India. There are further charts giving the details of the rainfall of India in general, the temperatures of India generally and the temperature graphs especially of Bombay for August-September from day to day. There is a map called 'The Isotherm Map of India' showing the weather pressure of the country.

The following girls prepared the artistic works:

Standard VII Misses Shah and Varde, and Standard VI Misses Dhage, Gharpure, Kothare, Mhapsekar, Pandit and Sanzgiri, Messrs. V. E. Thitte and M. Y. Anandker, Geography Teachers, and Mr. S. K. Hathi, science teacher, who were guided by Miss N. D. Contractor, the Lady Superintendent of the School, supervised the work of the girls.

FOUND.

A third class Railway Pass in the name of Mr Sitaram M. Chaulkar has been found. The owner may take it from this office.

Smoke "HAMARA"

Best Cigarettes

CORK-TIPPED and PLAIN.

BEST OF ALL

For Quality, Purity and Taste

Try

SEE FOR AGENCIES.:—

Sole distributors:—

THE EASTERN CIGARETTE SUPPLYING Co.,

17-19, Dhanji Street, BOMBAY 3.

SAFELY RELY

ON

AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of

Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS

BOMBAY ↔ AND ↔ MADRAS

Indian Snow for Indian Beauty

EXPERIENCE TELLS.

Afghan Snow is the only cream for Indian beauties that Beautifies, Purifies and protects their Skin and Beauty of complexion against all weather conditions.

Keeps Clear Soft Velvety Skin.

USE

SOLD EVERY WHERE

AFGHAN SNOW

Largest Manufacture in Perfumery in India.

PURELY INDIAN CONCERN

E. S. PATANWALA, Bombay 3.

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu+Bhadarva Vad 6, 1988.
Musilm—Jamadil Avval 19, 1351
Parsi—Farvardin 15, 1302
Sunrise—6h 27m
Sunset—6h 37m
High Tide—3.06; 14.28
Low Tide+8.36; 20.52
Phases of Moon—Last Quarter 23rd Sept. 6h 17m. a. m. New moon 30th Sept. 11h. 0m. a.m. First Quarter 7th Oct. 1h. 35m. a.m.

Municipal Standing Committee. 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, September 22
Municipal Corporation, 3.40 p.m.

FRIDAY, September 23
W.I.A.A Dinner, at Poona, at Western India Turf Club.

SATURDAY, September 24.
S.S Malwa, with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Reckless Living." Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"The Imanoffs" Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS—"Dames Ahoy." Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Possessed" and "Mirage" with 2-part "Dogville Comedy Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m
RIALTO—"Ben Hur." Daily at 3.30; 8.30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Unholy Garden." Daily at 3.30; 6.30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Shyam Sunder." Daily at 5.30, 8 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Branded Oath." Daily at 5.30, 8 and 10.30 p.m. Matinee Friday 3 p.m.
THE PALACE—(Byculla) "Frankenstein:" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Delicious." Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m

TODAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon selection of Indian gramophone records 7 p. m. Vocal music by "Navaz" instrumental music by Sjt. Madhavlal (Sitar solo) 9 p.m. news in Hindi.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS:—The new season will open today (Wednesday) with a special meeting at 6.15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Hall of The United Lodge of Theosohists Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road.

GANDHI SEVA SENA.

All women who wish to serve in the Gandhi Seva Sena should come to 18 Bohra Bazaar Street, (next to Kabibai High School), at 1 p.m. (S.T.) to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O.S.K. Steamer "Hague Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on September 19 and is due to arrive here on September 24.

Steamer Clan MacKellar left Suez evening of Saturday September 17th instant.

"Dollar Steamship Lines s.s. "President Monroe" will arrive here on the 22nd instant at 2 p. m. and will land passengers at No. 11 Alexandra Dock. She will sail again on Friday noon, the 23rd instant, with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said. Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New Fork and Boston."

Bill To Amend Sarda Act

Assembly Throws It Out

After Mr. Haig made the statement about Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Krishnamacharya resumed his reply to the debate held on the previous day on his motion to take into consideration his Bill to amend the Sarda Child Marriage Restraint Act. The Bill was thrown out by 21 votes to 53.

INCOME-TAX BILL

Sir Harisingh Gour, moving that the amending Bill to the Indian Income-Tax Act, 1922, be referred to a Select Committee.

He hoped that the Bill would receive general support and in some measure, ameliorate the harshness and rigour of a taxing measure, whose unpopularity had been increased by the mode and manner of its administration.

Mr. Mackenzie, moving an amendment for circulation, opined that it would be better, if the opinion of the general public were available to the Select Committee.

VAGARIES.

Mr. B. Das said that if the Bill was changed drastically in the Select Committee, then it could be circulated, but at this stage. the Bill, as drafted, met the wishes of the great mass of people, as well as the mercantile community.

Mr. S.C. Sen agreed with Sir H.S. Gour that there were vagaries and 'zulum' in assessment everywhere, which required immediate remedy. He did not understand the move for circulation.

Sir Alan Parsons said that there was nothing in the present position which justified radical amendment of the law.

The mover of the Bill had made no attempt, by any sort of figures, to make out a case for drastic alteration.

Sir Hari Singh Gour, replying to the debate said that the present law was galling to the whole country and creating discontent.

The motion for circulation was passed without division.

The Assembly then adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

GLITTERING GOLD

MARWARIS CHEATED

Smart Arrests By The C. I. D.

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Bombay C. I. D. have arrested three persons who were wanted in connection with palming off gilded ornaments to the Marwaris and others, doing business in advancing loans.

It appears that several complaints were lodged with the C. I. D. by some of the Marwaris in Bombay to the effect that they had advanced large sums of money on gold ornaments which they subsequently found to be gilded or of not geniuine gold.

The gilding was done with such a skill that it could stand even a hard acid test. Later on the gilding would fade away and the ornaments would prove to be not of genuine gold.

In the course of the inquiry, the C. I. D. have arrested three persons including a Parsi, who are alleged to be involved in the affair.

CONGRESS WORKERS JAILED

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Two Congress workers of the "F" Ward Congress Committee who were first arrested under the Emergency Powers Ordinance in June and released yesterday and served with an Order of the police Commissioner asking them to report themselves to their respective police Superintendents and were rearrested again the same evening for disobeying the order were sentenced to-day by Mr. N. T. Jungalwala, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, to one year's rigorous imprisonment each and a fine of Rs. 300 and 100 respectively in default six months' more.

MAGISTRATE'S BAN EXTENDED

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Chief Presidency Magistrates orders prohibiting Hindu and Muslims from entering a portion of Municipal Recreation ground at the end of Cowasji Patel Tank Road, behind Madhav Baugh temple, where two tombs were situated has been further extended to two months from September 22.

The order was the sequel to the trouble created for the possession of the tombs.

National Liberal Federation

BOMBABY, Tuesday.

In view of the grave situation arising out of Mahatma Gandhi's fast and the necessity of the continued presence of several prominent members of the Liberal Party in Bombay in connection with several conferences being held in the city, the meeting of the Council of the National Liberal Federation convened for Saturday and Sunday, the 24th and the 25th September will be held at Churchgate House, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, at 12 noon instead of at Allahabad.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, the President of the Federation will preside.

Thakkar Vassonji Madhavji Lectures

Professor M.S.Commissariat, I.E.S. Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, will deliver lecture III of his course of lectures on "The History of Gujarat," in the Lecture Room of the South Wing, University Building, today (Wednesday), at 6.15 p.m.

The subject of his lecture is "The French Traveller, M. Jean de Thevenot's account of Gujarat in 1666."

Sir Jivanji J. Modi will preside.

The lecture is open to the public.

MASKED PARSI AMONGST ASSAILANTS

ECHO OF KULKARNI SUICIDE

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Behram Nusserwanji Mehta, a young Parsi stood charged before Mr. I.N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaon, with causing grievous hurt to one Dattaram Ajinkya on August 20 in the evening.

Mr. Ajinkya, a motor repairer, in his evidence stated that he stayed in a building just opposite the Thavar Mansion on the Queen's Road. He was acquainted with Mr. P.V. Kulkarni (the man who committed suicide). On August 20, in the evening he was informed by one of the servants that there were some Parsis who were creating trouble at the Thavar Mansions. Hearing that he went to the first floor of the Building by the back door to enquire as to what was the matter.

PARSIS IN THE PASSAGE.

In the passage four Parsis were standing. Near the door of Mr. Kulkarni's room Miss Abu Abadan, the fiancee was standing. On his questioning her as to where Mr. Kurkarni had gone, she asked him as to who he was and what he had got to do with Kulkarni.

Seeing that she was not willing to give him any proper reply, he turned back to go to his house.

MASKED MAN.

The four Parsi youths who were standing in the passage caught hold of him and began to assault him. One of them took hold of his hands and another caught his shirt. A third masked his face with a handkerchief. All the four of them began to beat him. He raised a cry when all the four Parsis began to run. The accused was followed by the witnesses and other Hindus. He was arrested by the police near N. Powell and Company.

NO DIARY ENTRY BY POLICE OFFICER.

Cross-examined by the defence counsel Mr. Ajinkya stated that he was later taken to the J. J Hospital, where he was treated. When he came back he went to the Lamington Road Police Station. He was asked two or three questions and directed to come after three or four days. No diary entry was made by the Police officer on that day.

Here the Magistrate asked the Police Prosecutor as to why Sub-Inspector Kothawalla, who was a witness, had not come to the Court.

The Police Prosecutor said that he was informed this morning that the police officer would not be able to attend the Court today as he was on sick leave.

The Magistrate asked the defence-counsel not to put any further questions to the witness till Mr. Kothawalla came to the Court. The case was adjourned till after lunch to find out as to when Mr. Kothawalla would be coming.

After lunch, it was stated that the police officer would be alright after three or four days. The Magistrate, thereupon, postponed the case to September 26.

Council Of State In Sessions

—:o:—

SIMLA, September 20.

The autumn session of the Council of State opened to-day in the Council Chamber in the Viceroy's House, with Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith, President in the chair. Lady Willingdon watched the proceedings which lasted for 75 minutes. Forty-five members were present of whom fourteen were new and were sworn in.

The president was authorised by the House to communicate to the members of the late Raja Krishnarao Bhonsles family expression of grief felt at his death.

Lala Ramsarandar suggested, at the question time, the withdrawal of the Lee concessions to superior services in view of the continued fall in revenues. Mr. Taylor, Finance Secretary, replied that the Government did not consider it equitable to recommend the withdrawal of the concessions.

—A.P.

Shiroda Harijans Condemn Separate Electorate

(From A Correspondent.)

SHIRODA, Sept. 20.

Shiroda Depressed Classes held meeting, to-day, passed passed resolution condeming separate electorates, approving of Mahatmaji's method of joint electorate. and authoises Mr. Rajah M L A. to fight accordingly and offered prayers to God to give stength to Mahatmaji and timely wisdom to Dr. Ambedkar.

MORE TEMPLES FOR HARIJANS

Sir G. Madgaonker Performs Ceremony

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Sir Govindrao Madgaonker, the ex-Judge of the Bombay High Court, formally threy open the Round Temple (Shiva's Temple) at Golpitha this evening to the Harijans. In opening the temple, Sir Govindrao said that he was happy for having had the honour of throwing open a temple to the so-called "Depressed" classes.

There was a large gathering of Caste Hindus and the "Depressed" classes present on the occasion. Prominent amongst those present were Rao Bahadur M C. Rajah, Messrs. L. R. Tairsee, A. V. Thakker ,Hrdyanath Kunzru, Manu Subhedar, S. K. Pupaia, Dr. Choitram Gidwani, Ramachandra Naravelwala, J. S. Kaj, Ratansi Jetha and others.

When it was thrown open, hundreds of caste Hindus and the Harijans entered the temple together and had a "Dharsan" of god Shiva. Then Mr. M. C. Rajah entered the temple followed by the Harijans, there was cheering by the caste Hindus.

The decision to throw open the Temple to Harijans was taken by the trustees last night after a prolonged discussion amongst themselves.

Students As Khadi Salesmen

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A Correspondent writes:—

About one hundred batches of students went about the city hawking khaddar according to the Coupon-System of the A. I. S. A. Thanks to the leaders' appeal, they found quite an easy market. It is hoped that the public will continue to give the same support, till the whole stock of accumulated khaddar is exhausted.

At about 4 p.m. about 80 boys and girls from various Colleges went in batches to the Valpakhadi centre of the Depressed classes. They received quite an encouraging response from them. They exchanged views with one another, and the students interested themselves particularly in, and showed great concern for the various disabilities under which the Depressed classes are labouring to-day. It is desired to make this visit a permanent feature whenever the students have the necessary time to spare, they will go to their untouchable brothers and sisters. To-morrow the hawking of khaddar will continue.

Mahasabha Sessions Postponed

BOMBAY, September 20.

Dr. Moonje, President, and Mr. N. C. Kelkar, President-elect of the Hindu Mahasabha, have issued the following statement to the press:—

"Till this morning, hopes were entertained that the Hindu Mahasabha session would be held as fixed for Saturday and Sunday next, but the course of events, as made evident by the proceedings of the Bombay Conference this morning, makes it certain that things will be in a flux, while the Prime Minister's decision could not possibly be modified for at least a week, if not a fortnight.

Mahatma Gandhi's fast would, therefore, so far advance as to cause anxiety about his health. Neither Dr. Moonje nor Mr. Kelkar and other prominent Hindu leaders, who might otherwise attend the session, would be able to leave Bombay for some time pending negotiations, nor will the Hindu Mahasabha have any concrete proposals before it for consideration. It will also not be in a fit mental condition for free deliberations.

"It has, therefore, been decided in accordance with the suggestions from Delhi that the Mahasabha session be postponed for the present for a month or two."—A.P.

GANDHI FAST FUND

KARACHI, Sept. 20.

The Hindu quarters are observing a hartal and the cloth and grain markets and the municipal offices are closed.

Crowds gathered this morning at the Rambagh Recreation ground and other places and offered prayers for Mahatma Gandhi's long life. Several citizens are observing fast. A number of volunteers, mostly ladies, are going round the city, collecting money for the Gandhi Fast Fund which will be devoted for the objects for which Mahatma Gandhi is fasting.—A. P.

RIOTS ECHO

"Robbery" At The Point Of Revolver

Bombay, Tuesday

Madankhan Loadonkhan, one of the three persons who are alleged to have gone with a revolver to a oil merchant's shop at Golpitha on the evening of June 24, and removed from the mehta at the point of the revolver Rs. 350, was to-day sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. I. . Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum.

According to the prosecution, on June 24, at about 3-30 the accused went to the shop of a Hindu oil merchant at Golpitha and asked for half a seer of sweet oil. When the servant was pouring the oil into the can brought by the accused, another Muslim came up and said that it was cocoanut oil they wanted. As the servant was pouring out cocoanut oil, a third Muslim appeared on the scene with a revolver. He pointed out the revolver at the mehta and the two others present brought out their knives. One of the three, the second arrival on the scene opened the cash box and took out a bundle of currency notes and handed it over to the accused. All the three then ran away.

The accused, who had run away to Poona, was traced to Poona on August 24 and brought down to Bombay. The two others are still absconding.

CROWDS CHEER UNTOUCHABLES

Bombay Temple Entry

Bombay. Tuesday.

There was a big gathering of the caste Hindus and the Untouchables this morning at the Nagdevi Street, when the Vithoba Rukhimani Temple was thriwn open to the Depressed Classes.

Mr. M. C. Rajah who was expected to be present, could not be present owing some other pressing engagement.

Before throwing open the doors of the temple, Mr. Sabnis addressed the gathering and impressed on the audience the necessity of throwing open the temples to the so-called 'Depressed Classes.'

After the speech, groups of the 'Depressed Classes' members entered the temple and took 'Darshan.' While they got in they were cheered by the caste Hindus, who had gathered.

LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

(Special Service for the "Chronicle.")

T T ON LONDON.

New York, Sept. 20.
To-day's Closing ... 3.47 5/16
Previous Closing ... 3.47 1/ 8

T. T. ON NEW YORK.

London, Sept. 20.
Previous Closing ... 3.47 3/8
To-day's Opening ... 3.47 1/8
To-day's Closing ... 3.47 1/8

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau. 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET. OCTOBER.

New York, Sept. 20.
Previous Closing Rate ... 6.75
To-day's Opening Rate 6.87
Difference .... +.12
To-day's Closing Rate ... 6.80
Difference ..... +.05

BROACH EXPECTATIONS
April-May ..... Rs. 209

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. OCTOBER.

Liverpool, Sept. 20.
Previous Closing Rate ... 5.34
To-day's Opening Rate 5.37
Difference ..... +.03
To-day's Closing Rate ... 5.39
Difference ..... +.05

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Sept. 20.
Silver Ready 17 5/8
Lower ..... —1 Anna.
Silver Forward 17 11/16
Lower ..... —1 Annas.
Market: China sold.

BOMBAY MARKET

Bombay, Sept. 20.
CLOSED.

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M. THE CAPITOL POSITIVELY THE LAST DAY!
THRILLING DRAMA OF A GIRL WHO GAMBLED ALL FOR LOVE!

JOAN CRAWFORD
IN
"POSSESSED" with CLARK GABLE

ALSO A TRAVEL TALK ON INDIA'S COLOURFUL CITY—JAIPUR

NEXT THURSDAY
MAURICE LE BLANC'S STORY OF THE DEBONAIR FRENCH THIEF!

THRILLS! LAUGHS!! ROMANCE!!!

ROLLICKING MYSTERY ROMANCE!

PLEASE BOOK NOW AS THE RUSH WILL BE GREAT.

PATHE CINEMA

STILL THE BEST THEATRE IN BOMBAY.
EVERY DAY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10.

SAMUEL GOLDWYN PRESENTS
RONALD COLMAN
IN
"THE UNHOLY GARDEN"
with FAY WRAY · ESTELLE TAYLOR · WARREN HYMER
A GEORGE FITZMAURICE PRODUCTION

ALSO SHOWING:
MICKEY MOUSE
UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE

BOOK NOW AT ROSES OR AT THE THEATRE.

REAL DUTY OF AN INDIAN
IS TO
ENCOURAGE SWADESHI
BY
MAKING YOUR PURCHASES
OF
CARPETS, BRASSWARE, IVORYWARE. BEAD NECKLACES, EMBROIDERIES, SHAWLS SCARVES, SANDLEWOOD GOODS, CARVED FURNITURE, NUMDAS PRINTS. SILKS AND CURIOS.

A visit to our store will enable us to show you a vivid selection of KASHMERE HAND EMBROIDERIES, ETC.
SHOPPING HERE ASSURES MONEY SAVED.
INDIAN ART MUSEUM
(1 minute's drive from Crawford Market towards EAST.)
Pro:—Pohoomull Bros. (India) Carnac Bridge, Bombay 3.

MR. A. R. MITHA'S ARREST

Notice Served After Programme Of Meeting Was Carried Out

Mr. Abdul Rehman Mitha asked yesterday by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" why he was released after his arrest on Tuesday evening at Chowpatty sands, said he did not know the reason for his release. He was kept in custody for one hour and then told he could go.

"As inaccurate reports of the matter have appeared, said Mr. Abdul Rehman, "I may tell you exactly what happened. The meeting was held 'according to plan.'" There were no speeches but only a prayer for Mahatmaji As President of the meeting I recited the prayer and the meeting then closed. It was at this point that I was served with a notice and I told the police officer who served it, that the meeting was already finished. At first he said "All right you may go" But as I was going, I was again called back and arrested. Mr. Walji Pragji was arrested because, while the police were talking to me he mounted the platform and began praying. It is not true that I was making a speech when the notice was served and thereupon stopped."

PLEASE NOTE THE CHANGE IN TIMINGS

THE RIALTO

DAILY AT 3-30. 6-15 & 9-30 P.M.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST DRAMATIC SPECTACLE!

BEN-HUR

with

RAMON NOVARRO

AND A CAST OF 150,000

You Must See it AT LEAST ONCE!

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Tokushima Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 19th instant, and is due to arrive here on Friday morning the 23rd idem at 8 a.m.

S.S. 'Nagato Maru' left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 19th instant, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 19th October.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

NEARING A SETTLEMENT

Mahatma Gandhi's fateful fast has commenced but Government have chosen to hold him still a prisoner in the Yeravda Jail. The decision is deplorable and cannot be too strongly condemned.

Government have by this decision aggravated a hundredfold their blunder in not releasing him immediately after his decision to fast, and giving him an unrestricted opportunity to bring about a settlement.

"UNDISTURBED IN JAIL"

As was to be expected Gandhiji has refused to accept release on the condition of restrictions to which he would be unable to conform. The Government of India characteristically put their own interpretation upon this attitude and announce with unconscious humour that Gandhiji will "in accordance with his request be allowed to remain undisturbed in the Yeravda Jail."

The Government are careful to add that the present decision is subject to any change that may be necessitated by "subsequent developments". Perhaps they have in mind the contingency of Gandhiji having to be released unconditionally at a later stage, if the fast is prolonged. But there is also the contingency of public indignation rousing Government to a better sense of their responsibility in the matter.

RELEASE ESSENTIAL

Gandhiji's health and the speedy success of the present negotiations with the Depressed Classes render his immediate and unconditional release essential. And it is the people's duty to agitate for his unconditional release till he is released. Apart from this obstacle thrown in the way of discussion, the negotiations at the Conference strengthen the hope that a settlement is not far off.

The Bombay leaders' deputation that interviewed Gandhiji on Monday has confirmed the expectation that he would not oppose a settlement on the basis of joint electorates with reservation of seats, if such a scheme were acceptable to the Conference and in particular to the Depressed Classes themselves.

A LONG STEP

This by itself is a long step towards a settlement.

Not less encouraging are the reports from a hundred and one places of Depressed Class meetings voting full confidence in Gandhiji and of Caste Hindus hastening to re-assure the "Untouchables" by throwing open their temples to them, by offering various alternative safeguards in lieu of separate electorates, and in other ways.

REASONABLE HOPE

By no means the least encouraging feature of the Bombay Conference is the conciliatory and reasonable attitude of Dr. Ambedkar during the negotiations. He is naturally still adamant on the demand for statutory safeguards but is not uncompromising either in his adhesion to separate electorates or his objection to joint electorates.

For all practical purposes the negotiations now may be said to be confined to the details of a scheme of representation on the basis of joint electorates and reservation of seats. If so, it is reasonable to hope that, despite all difficulties a settlement is not far off.

TIME IS PRECIOUS

Only, as time is precious and every avoidable delay is dangerous, it will be necessary for the sub-committee appointed at the Conference to function n[illegible] at Poona than in Bombay till Government have the good sense to release Gandhiji.

Not The Right Remedy

In introducing in the Bombay Legislative Council the Bill to provide for the Better Regulation of the Cotton Trade in the City of Bombay and the Island of Salsette, Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah made, what we must describe as a most disingenuous speech. At best, it was a weak defence of an unnecessary measure, which has been condemned by most Indians intimately connected with the cotton trade of Bombay. The premier commercial bodies in the city had not had a good word to say for it, and we can only assume the Bill is intended to do in the cotton trade what the Ordinances have done and are doing in another sphere. Whatever is the matter with the cotton trade, this is not the way to cure it.

BOUND TO FAIL!

We are afraid the result will be the reverse of what the authorities expect. Surely those merchants and traders who were dealing in cotton long before the Government took this interest in the market are more concerned with their financial interests than the authorities. If the object of the measure is the better regulation of the Cotton Trade, we are in no doubt that that object is bound to fail, as official interference or protection, or whatever the Government may call it, is bound to bring in disaster. The experience of the authorities in other spheres during the last two years should have warned them of the danger of such a step. We are in no doubt, that if this Bill passes, they will soon realise the blunder they have committed.

A "THIRD PARTY."

The Member-in-Charge of the Bill spoke cryptically of the interference of "a third party whose high-handed activities have left the Government no option in this matter." We do not know why the Hon. Member fought shy of naming that party, when the Government themselves took the first offensive against some of the cotton merchants on mere suspicions. The repercussions of such an action were bound to be felt on the whole cotton trade, and Government cannot now improve matters by a measure of this kind.

A TOUCHING SPECTACLE.

It is a touching spectacle when the Member-in-Charge expresses his great concern for the economic condition of the poor cotton grower, but we do not know what the Government have done for him during the depression when cotton prices reached their lowest! We do not question that this Bill represents a case of "interference with the purest of motives and for the best of purposes," but that does not justify it in principle or what it proposes to do in practice. Experience in other trades, as we have said, should have taught the Government that coercive measures, when politics and business get intermingled, fail to provide a solution of the kind the Government wants.

HOLLOW SYMPATHY!

One obedient member quoted with gusto Mr. H.M. Mehta's letter in the Press about the "chaotic condition" in the Bombay Cotton Market, for which he blamed the late Chairman of the East India Cotton Association. It hardly lies in the mouth of Mr. H.M. Mehta and his friends to assume this attitude of virtuous indignation in view of their own "boycott" of good honest "Swadeshi" cotton and preference for the American variety because it was slightly cheaper. The Indian millowners have imported this year about 6,00,000 bales of foreign cotton for use in their mills, replacing Indian cotton to that extent. If that does not help to bring about "chaotic conditions" in the cotton market, we wonder what will. It is an irony that the millowners after doing their worst for the Indian cotton producer all these years should now demand Government interference in his name.

WILL NEVER SUCCEED!

We have no doubt that the Government are determined on forcing the measure on the Province, and no amount of argument will convince them, but we can warn them of its utter futility for gaining the end they have in view. The conditions in the cotton market may be chaotic, but order will not be restored out of chaos by a measure of this kind. The problem we admit is difficult, but the solution is better left to the members of the trade themselves, whose responsibility in the matter we may discuss on another occasion. Be that as it may, the public will never be persuaded that official coercion is likely to succeed in bringing about the result that the Government have in view.

FIGHT TO A FINISH

Last week there were indications that negotiations would be resumed between Dublin and London again. The "National" Government of Britain are being pressed by a section of their own Press to make renewed attempts to seek a solution of a dispute which, if it worsens, would hit Britain as seriously as it is expected to hit the Free State.

The "Spectator" and some other journals have realised the folly of the tariff war. But speeches made on Sunday by Free State Ministers and by Mr. Norton, the head of the Labour Party in the Dail, do not evince any hopes on their part that Britain will listen to reason.

Coincidentally with the departure of Mr. de Valera and the Irish Delegation to Geneva, the intention to carry the fight with Britain to a finish is reaffirmed. Significant is the declaration of Mr. Norton that the Irish would win "despite MacDonalds, Thomases and Baldwins." It will be recalled that it was Mr. Norton who, a few weeks ago, made strenuous efforts to persuade the MacDonald Cabinet to change their stubborn attitude towards the Free State Government's demand for a board of arbitrators on which representatives from outside the Empire should serve.

The Irish determination to fight to a finish is what one expects, but Britain will repent for having driven South Ireland to this extreme course.

GETTING READY FOR "COSY CONFERENCE"

British Press Suggestions For Third R. T. C.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

(By Air Mail).

LONDON, Sept. 10

It is argued in political circles that with the formation of the "National" (in reality Conservative) Government a change has come over the scene. The State Secretary, who before assuming the High 'Gadi' had declared for holding India firmly in bonds, now speaks merely of constitutional advance. But what is this new advance? The method of open conference is brushed aside and he now wants a secret session and a Select Parliamentary Committee with selected Indians appearing before it as witnesses.

In addition, as the Viceroy indicated in his speech to the Legislative Assembly, the country is to be placed practically under a dictatorship by taking legislative sanctions for the various ordinances. Thus, in other words, the rulers of India do not march to democracy but towards absolutism.

But, said a prominent member of the Independent Labour Party, India is far from singular in this respect. Europe, Poland, Hungary, Rumania, Yugo-Slavia, Italy and Portugal have for years been ruled by dictators whilst most countries in South America are in a similar plight. Even in England, says the Clydesider, the cleverly staged election last year has placed the Conservatives in practically absolute command. The setting up of the Tariff Board is a big inroad on powers once jealously guarded by Parliament.

IRREMEDIABLE CONTRADICTION.

The present return to autocracy all over the world, and the shattering of the dreams that for a century have held Liberal imagination are attributed by a reader of political science at the local university to the power of Capitalism.

He contends that Capitalism, with the rise of which Liberalism is identified, is now entangled in irremediable contradictions. He says: "modern Capitalism is the child of the machine, it dates its swift advance from the invention of the power engine. For over a century it has gone on from triumph to triumph, extending from one country to another, until to-day it dominates the whole world outside the U.S.S.R. During the golden age of Capitalism all the world seemed to be growing better and better, and Liberalism preached far and wide its doctrine of human progress. It was this period which gave birth to orators and statesmen like Macaulay and Cobden, Bright and Gladstone, like Mazzini of Italy and like Lincoln in America, men who pointed humanity to peace and liberty and self-government.

It has given way to an era when the inherent contradictions of Capitalism, between the amazing productivity of the machines and the limited market of the working class, intensified by growing displacement of labour by the machine, have become world-wide. So long as these contradictions were local they could be remedied by the opening of new markets, now they are universal and there is no remedy. The War, begotten of the struggle for markets and for raw materials, was the first herald of the approaching crash, signs of which are now multiplying on all hands.

FLIGHT OF LIBERALISM.

"Here is no room for Liberalism" assured the University Professor. According to him "the great Capitalism with the various dependent classes and the landlords find themselves no longer able to give concessions favouring the idea of progress. It has become a question of self-preservation, of holding on to what they have against the gathering storm. The Fascists, Die-hards and others of the Right Wing all over the world come to the front, as the champions of the menaced order. Liberals are in vain mingling themselves with those with whom they once connected for leadership. In England this union is nearly complete; Free Trade, the one doctrine to which they cling, is fast being abandoned by the majority of the Party, and never again in England nor in any other land, including India, will be a Liberal politician be able to rule with Liberal doctrine."

SOOTHING SYRUP.

To summarise the British view on the Viceregal speech, as manifested in the Fleet Street oracles, the promised co-operation of the Indian Liberals is an excellent news. The new Round Table Conference carries Great Britain another step along the road towards constitutional agreement". It is, at all events, a useful experiment to change the character of the meeting. At the time there was a general idea that the impressive formalities of the last conference, the Press says, had their significance. This time the Round Table will be round in the full conversational sense of the term. All ways and all methods will certainly be tried, we are assured, till we reach the agreed goal that must be achieved sooner or later.

"COSY CONFERENCE."

The "Morning Post" sarcastically suggests that the forthcoming conference is likely to set a new fashion in Conference procedure. The paper believes that the decision to hold the session in camera has already won it the un-official title of the "Cosy Conference"; but it remains to be seen whether the new spirit of cosiness will compensate some of the delegates for the loss of their much treasured publicity. Naturally one cannot but admire the eagerness of the Prime Minister to explore every avenue of conference procedure; but the "Post" doubts whether the ultimate result will be any more satisfactory.

ONLY FOR LAWYERS.

But the Press Lords admit that the Conference method, to which Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar pin their faith, has once again come to stay and there is no escape from it. They are, therefore, busy discussing the personnel of the "Cosy Tamasha", which in other words, means a suggestion to the India Office to nominate safe men. Until yesterday, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and others of his ilk were looked upon as pseudo-Congressmen but to-day they are hailed as "sound constitutionalists". Congress claim to representation on the Conference is summarily rejected on the ground that "the question still to be discussed in London can best be considered by those delegates who are trained in constitutional law. The most prominent British Indian delegates should certainly be Sir Tej Bahadur and Mr. M. R. Jayakar, while Mr. M. A. Jinnah, who has spent most of the year in London, should probably become a delegate and so reassure the Mahommends."

Of course, they are not slow to recognise that, as Sardar Ujjal Singh has resigned in protest against the communal settlement, it is difficult to tell who will represent the Sikhs. Of the twenty delegates who are likely to form this severely reduced Conference, it is surmised that probably not less than eight will represent the Indian States, and that delegation will include the Maharaja of Bikaner, Sir Akbar Hydari from Hyderabad and Sir Mirza Ismail from Mysore. The Liberal papers suggest that invitations should be issued to Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mr. N. C. Kelkar, of Poona because they represent "the real national point of view."

Notes of the Day

Students' Appeal.

By no means the least significant of the demonstrations that are taking place in this City on account of Mahatma Gandhi's fast is that of the thousands of students in the local schools and colleges. Over a thousand students of the Bombay University have addressed an appeal to their elders calling upon them to do away with separate electorates as these "divide the peoples whom Providence has intended to bind together." The elders cannot afford to ignore appeals like this as raw students' sentimentalism. The appeal is based not merely on a sentiment—a national sentiment is not a thing that one need blush for—but also on sound logic and the experience of the working of democratic institutions, all over the world. Moreover, the students' appeal is but one sign of the now rising tide of public opinion in the country against the separatist forces created by the Communal Award.

Christians And Communal Award.

One more sign of this reaction against the Award is the statement issued by the leading representatives of several Christian associations in Bombay, including Mr. T. Buell, J.P., Principal of the American Mission High School, and Mr. B. Y. Khisty, J.P., Head Master, Wilson High School "If the principle of separate communal electorates," says the statement, "which has been carried to such an extreme limit in the Communal Award, is to be the basis of the future constitution of India, it would in our opinion be a national calamity" That is not all. Communal electorates are harmful not only to the country but also to the very community sought to be protected with their own separate electorate. The Bombay Christians' statement brings out this point forcibly when it says that separate electorates will "not only mean isolating us from the other communities, but would further prove to be a strong disruptive force within the community itself, giving rise to unhealthy sectional rivalries". This point deserves to be considered specially by the "Depressed Classes", whose first object is to end untouchability itself, that is, to be merged in the Hindu society.

Canons Of Democracy.

Presiding over the Bengal Provincial Hindu Conference Mr. Ramanand. Chatterjee, while condemning the Premier's Award refused to accept a statutory minority for all time. "This is against all canons of democracy", he said. But if it is undemocratic to keep the Hindus in a minority in perpetuity, it must be even more so to keep a majority like the Muslims in Bengal in a minority." It is unfortunate the Hindu Mahasabha does not realise this. What Mr. Chatterji and his friends should do is to get a revision of the whole Award and refuse to accept or work it, until justice is done to all. The Hndu Sabha would have done greater service to itself and the country if it had condemned the nepotism in the case of foreign financial interests. To give 25 seats to a small minority like Europeans is monstrous, and such an arrangement must be rejected uncompromisingly.

Port Trust Revelations.

In reply to a question asked by Mr. J. S. Kadri in the Bombay Legislative Council. Mr. Hudson gave the qualifications and salaries of the account officers in the Bombay Port Trust. The Chief Accountant gets Rs. 2,300 and has studied upto matriculation "standard" the Deputy Accountant is paid Rs. 1,450 and is a B.A. There are a number of Assistant Accountants drawing between Rs. 860 to Rs. 345, the majority having studied upto matriculation "standard" only; only one of them has passed an elementary examination in accountancy. Out of eight of these highly paid jobs only three go to Indians, and the rest are "experts" who have studied up to matriculation, and not passed it While the income of the Port Trust is Rs. 249.27 lakhs, that of the Municipal Corporation was Rs. 328.14 lakhs and it is content to pay its officers who have the highest possible qualifications from Rs. 1,800 to Rs. 300. While the Corporation spends on its officers Rs. 4,025 monthly, the Port Trust wastes Rs. 7,535. Again the Municipality manages with five officers, while the European managed body wants eight, though its income is a crore less. No wonder with "Matriculation standard" experts, they require so many! No wonder also that the Bombay Port Trust is a close preserve for non-Indians, with so many well-paid and cushy jobs going!

Tipsy-Cake

Everybody is greatly impressed by the extraordinary generosity shown to Gandhiji by the Government. In accordance with his own request he is to be allowed "to remain undisturbed in Yeravda jail". Could anything be more considerate?

* * * *

"Has the Tide Turned" is the caption of a London letter in a contemporary on British topics. Judging by the figures of the Twickenham election it has turned pretty definitely against the National Government.

* * * *

"The infliction of useless speeches to which those who attended the session to-day had to submit must give serious food for thought as to what would happen if the Assembly's strength is more than doubled under the contemplated reforms in the constitution." —"Times of India", Simla Correspondent.

There would be perhaps twice as many useless speeches, and then not so many as are made in the House of Commons, the U.S. House of Representatives, the French Chamber or the German Reichstag.

* * * *

The unostentatious arrival of Mr. De Valera in London and his departure for Geneva a few hours later belied the expectation that he might profit by the opportunity to see members of the Cabinet."—Reuter.

* * * *

The expectation that was belied was aroused by Mr. de Valera's declaration on arrival at Holyhead that he would only spend a few hours in London resting. They can't imagine in London that statesman may sometimes be telling the truth.

* * * *

Bori Bunder ("Current Topics" calling) takes upon itself to read a lecture to Dr. Wellington Koo for having expressed himself without reserve about the restrictions and difficulties put in the way of the Lytton Commission by the Japanese in Manchukao.

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"Dr. Wellington Koo's comments", says this sapient writer in his superior way, "tend to discredit the report which he himself claims to be unanimous". Now can anyone find an iota of sense, leaving aside strict logic, in this conclusion?

* * * *

Why should complaints about the conduct of the Japanese in putting difficulties in the way of the Commission tend to discredit the report? And what on earth has that to do with the unanimity of the report anyway? And even if it had anything to do with it what is the point of dragging in the fact that Dr. Wellington Koo "himself claims" it to be unanimous.

* * * *

If the entire population of greater London were to keep on shouting at the top of its voice for two minutes the accoustical energy expended would be sufficient if transformed into heat to make one cup of tea.

* * * *

This profound calculation was produced before the British Association at York in a lecture on "Noise". There seems to be something in "a storm in a tea-cup" after all.

* * * *

Numerous varieties of noises were listed for the edification of the gaping—or were they grinning?—Scientists, [illegible] to be heard in London, Paris, New York and other great cities, Noises of tram cars, motor horns, elevated railways.

* * * *

But one noise remained a stranger to them all—the nerve-racking slap-bang of the Indian dhobi as he ferociously beats his stone with a dhoti.

* * * *

As we are naturally in a somewhat serious mood this morning we conclude the proceedings of this column with a rather lengthy quotation from Dr. Ambedkar's speech at the First Round Table Conference on what the British have done for the untouchables.

* * * *

"Before the British we were in the loathsome condition due to our untouchability. Has the British Government done anything to remove it? Before the British we could not draw water from the village well. Has the British Government secured us the right to the well? Before the British we could not enter the temple. Can we enter now? Before the British we were denied entry into the Police force. Does the British Government admit us in the Force? Before the British we were not allowed to serve in the Military. Is that career open to us "

* * * *

And all this is to be cured and the credit of the British Government restored by Separate Electorates!

AN END TO PUBLIC AGONY?

Will Malaviyaji's Deputation Return From Yeravda With Settlement?

(By B. G. HORNIMAN)

The reports of the proceedings at the meeting of the Conferen > yesterday are distinctly encouraging. They offer the definite hope that in the course of the next few days an agreement in the form of a pact between the caste Hindus and the Depressed Classes will be reached. The deputation coming from Yeravda brought the gratifying intimation from Gandhiji that, though he did not actually approve of Joint Electorates with reservation of seats, if the Conference was in favour of it, he would raise no objection to it, and accept the proposal emerging out of the Conference.

CLEARED THE AIR.

This has cleared the air of the only question, which had remained in doubt and might have presented an insuperable obstacle to a settlement. If Gandhiji had set his face uncompromisingly against reservation of seats the problem of settlement would have been one of immense complexity and the task of persuading Dr. Ambedkar and his friends to give up the claim for Separate Electorates would have become insuperable

But, as I anticipated, Gandhiji is open to a compromise on the basis of reservation of seats. It does not introduce the same vicious principle as is involved in the establishment of Separate Electorates—the principle of making a class apart of the Depressed Classes in the political constitution of India. That they are a class apart in the religious and social fabric of the Hindu community is a fact which, unfortunately, we have to accept and face. And that they will still remain so for some time to come is a probability and a practical certainty that also has to be faced.

In spite of the wave of sentiment that seems to be passing over the country for their emancipation, it would be foolish to suppose that the barriers of the established tradition, customs and superstition of centuries, can be swept away in a week or a month or even in years

INEVITABLE REACTIONS.

Such crises as that which has now arisen provide opportunities for making great strides towards emancipation of the Untouchables and the re-establishment of human equality in Hindu society. But it would be a fatal mistake to be over optimistic. This splendid wave of sentiment that is passing over the community throughout the country is bound to provoke powerful reactions and already there are plenty of signs, that those who cling to old beliefs and bigotedly adhere to their claim to caste supremacy have no intention of relinquishing their age-long privileges and prejudices without a stubborn fight.

There is a great wall of orthodox opposition to sanity and reform yet to be broken down, and many a battle will have to be fought before the Untouchables of India win their human rights. But that is not the immediate object for which Mahatmaji is fasting, or the problem that this Conference is called upon to settle.

THE IMMEDIATE ISSUE.

The religious and social struggle must go on. It cannot be ended or settled by a fast. The present issue is a narrower one, though of tremendous importance in the larger battle that has to be fought. We cannot break down the barriers of orthodoxy at once, but we can insist that the vicious principle of separatism by caste, of division of sheep and goats which exists in the social constitution of Hinduism shall not be allowed to intrude into the new form of political constitution that is to make India a Nation and a self-governing Nation.

A constitution which needed the protective device of a separate electorate for the protection of a down-trodden community would be rotten from the start. It would admit the vicious principle which is so hateful, so paralysing to the country's progress and so cruel in its effect in the social scheme at once into the political sphere, and make genuine self-government or 'Purna Swaraj' an impossibility.

POLITICAL SOVEREIGNS.

I believe most firmly that, in a genuinely democratic constitution the political power that would come into the hands of the Depressed Classes would inevitably make them the political sovereigns of their country, as Dr. Ambedkar once said in a most eloquent passage. Segregated in separate electorates in a system of restricted franchise, they would remain as pariahs permitted on sufferance to return a limited number of representatives to the Legislatures.

WHY RESERVATION IS NECESSARY?

In the circumstances created by the limited form of constitution that India has to contemplate apparently in the initial stage, it is necessary to find some means of amplifying the representation of the Depressed Classes in Joint Electorates, in order that they may be assured of their due quota of power and influence in the Legislature and the Government.

I do not believe that it is necessary in the sense that they will not get their due quota in a joint electorate without reservation of seats. Even with a limited franchise, it could and should be so constituted as to allot a proportionate share in the electorate to every community. But it is necessary in order to remove the apprehensions of those who fear that the existing dominating religious and social influence of the caste Hindus would prevent the election of a sufficient number of representatives of the Depressed Classes.

NOT A GREAT PRINCIPLE.

Those who are so firmly wedded to the proposal for Separate Electorates have accepted them as the guarantee for adequate representation in the legislatures. I do not pause to discuss whether the eccentric device of the Premier's Award for dual voting provides this guarantee or adequately satisfies the demand of those who advocate Separate Electorates, though judging by Dr. Ambedkar's early comments on the Award we are entitled to assume that it is not.

Separate Electorates do not represent a great principle that would betray a man's conscience if he were to surrender them. They will only be a political device for the protection of a class, a guarantee that it will not be swamped in a joint electorate. If that guarantee is definitely assured by another device, that does not betray the conscience, either of those who are conscientiously convinced that Separate Electorates represent a vicious principle and constitute a deadly menace to the future of the community that is to be protected, or of those who are conscientiously convinced that some guarantee is essential, surely the basis of agreement has been found.

Yesterday it was found that Mahatmaji is prepared to accept a decision of the Conference in favour of reservation of seats. It was found that Dr. Ambedkar is open to conviction, if he is shown specific proposals which will provide the guarantees that he requires.

Between the two are the leaders representing the caste Hindus, who have united in expressions of their readiness to afford guarantees with joint electorates for the reservation of seats for the Depressed Class representatives, even in excess of what they can justly demand.

AN UNTHINKABLE POSSIBILITY

It is impossible to contemplate failure, if a definite scheme is produced before the Conference for joint electorates with reservation of seats to the fullest extent that can be asked for to secure the adequate representation of the Depressed Classes.

With such a situation existing it would be a tragedy, nay a crime against the Depressed Classes and the whole country if the Conference were to break down on some point of detail or because any advocates of separate electorates refused to surrender the demand for them. It is unthinkable even as a possibility.

The fact that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Dr. Sapru, Mr. Jayakar and Sjt. Rajagopalachari left last night for Yeravda to interview Mahatmaji justifies the belief that they take with them a scheme for his consideration which will satisfy the conditions I have mentioned. If it meets with his approval can there be any doubt that it will be accepted, at least in principle, as the decision of the Conference which will end the agony of the public mind?

MAHATMA KEPT IN SAME BUNGALOW

POONA, Sept 20.

A hartal in the city and crowd outside the Yeroda Jail are the only indications of anything unusual happening. While the commencement of the fast has focussed public attention on the Yeroda jail, Poona City itself has its eyes turned on Bombay from where news of the progress of the Conference is anxiously expected.

Happenings inside the jail are very jealously guarded. It is, however, definitely stated that Mahatma Gandhi is still being kept in the same bungalow which he was hitherto occupying. There are very few restrictions with regard to interviewing him beyond those necessitated by his own willingness or otherwise and by the condition of his health.—A. P.

JOINT ELECTORATES

(From Our Correspondent)

BANGALORE, Sept. 19.

To consider the situation arising out of Mahatmaji's resolve to starve himself unto death, on the Depresse Classes issue in the Communal Award, a largely attended meeting of the members of the Depressed Classes was held last night at the Dharmambhudi Bank Bed under the presidency of Mr. S. N. Narayanaswami Pillai, when speeches were made by Mr. P. Murugesam Pillai, M.L.C., Mr. A. Thangavelu Pillai, municipal councillor and several others, expressing the opinion of the Depressed Classes in favour of Joint Electorates.

SRINAGAR, Sept. 20.

Celebrations in connection with the Maharaja of Kashmir's birthday and the Dessera will take place from September 24 to October 9. They will include a state procession in boats, military and schiol sports, several "At Homes" and dinner parties, state durbars, a polo tournament, Dessera procession and a review of troops.—A. P.

MAHATMA EXPLAINS HIS FIERY ORDEAL

(Continued from page 1)

and moral aspect. I take religion here in the broadest sence of the term because in attacking untouchability, I believe, I have gone to the very root of the matter, and therefore, it is an issue of transcendental value, far surpassing Swaraj in terms of political constitution, and I would say that such a constitution would be a dead weight, if it was not backed by a moral basis in the shape of the present hope engendered in the breasts of downtrodden millions that the deadweight was going to be lifted off their shoulders.

And it is only because English officials cannot possibly see this living side of the picture, that in their ignorance and self-satisfaction, they dare sit as Judges upon questions that affect the fundamental being of millions of people, and here I mean both caste Hindus and Untouchables, that is the suppressors and the suppressed. And it was in order to wake up even the officialdom from its gross ignorance, if I may make use of this expression without being guilty of giving any offence, that I felt impelled by the voice from within to offer resistance with the whole of my being.

NO SYMPATHETIC FASTS.

Mahatma Gandhi deprecated sympathetic fasts by others. "Because this is a fast I have undertaken, as I firmly believe, at God's call, therefore, unless there is a similar definite call from within for the person, he has no business to fast. To fast one day for the sake of purification or the demonstration of one's identification with the cause is any day a good thing and perfectly defensible, but I have received several telegrams from people telling me that they propose to fast till this decision of His Majesty's Government is revoked. I am sure that if anybody fasts like that, he would be setting a bad example and it would do no good either to himself or anybody else, and it is very likely it will do such a person spiritual harm.—A.P.

MAHATMA'S LAST MEAL

The interview took place in a room on the ground floor, lighted by the level rays of the setting sun, which streamed in through the window and played on Mahatma Gandhi's bare head, gold-rimmed spectacles and silver watch nestling in the folds of his finespun khadi dhoti. Gandhiji spoke in his usual level passionless voice which occasionally took on a deeper note, as he expounded the spiritual background of his decision. His tense earnestness alternated with gleams of jocular banter, as when he remarked that he had been appointed Superintendent of the Bakery in Jail.

The Superintendent of the Jail, Major [illegible], was present throughout the interview.

Mahatma Gandhi said that the fast began at twelve noon with a Hindi prayer song composed by Miss Rehana Tyabji, daughter of Mr. Abbas Tyabji, beginning with the line "O traveller, get up. Leave your bed because it is daybreak". That song, he said, would be his food" throughout this long and weary journey".

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Mahadeo Desai were present at the time the fast began and both have joined him in the fast for two days.

Mahatma Gandhi's last meal to-day was taken at 11-30 a.m. and consisted of hot water, soda, honey and two sweet lime fruits. He was quite fit and his weight was 103 pounds, that is, one pound more than last week. In the course of the interview, Gandhiji laid stress on the ethical and spiritual aspect of fasting. He referred to the examples of Christ and Mahomed and said that he was entering it on a much humbler and lower scale so that he could engage in "tussle with God".—A.P.

Cotton Control Bill Goes Through Second Reading

-"NOT A MEASURE OF BONDAGE" SAYS GENERAL MEMBER

POONA. Sept. 20.

The Bombay Legislative Council to-day resumed discussion on the first reading of the Bombay Cotton Contracts Bill to provide for the better regulation and control of transactions in cotton in Bombay. Opposition to the measure was to-day based mainly on the powers given under Clauses 9 and 10 of the Bill. Some speakers urged that the Bill should be sent to a Select Committee so that its objectionable features could be toned down. Dr. Dixit, who was the first to take objection, remarked that unless this was done, he would be forced to oppose the measure.

OUTSIDE OBSTRUCTION

Mr. Vakharia, a merchant of Bombay, agreed entirely with all that had been said by the Finance Member, and to the necessity of the bill. The speaker said he had been 40 years in the trade, and was an importer and exporter, and took about 75,000 bales of cotton from upcountry. He said that there had been quite an unnecessary interference by a third party which had no interest in the cotton trade. He said that the markets had been closed continuously for long periods, and for the few days that they remained open, no work was done on the flimsiest of excuses. This closing of the market had resulted in crores of rupees being diverted to other countries. He said that he had purchased sometimes 2000 bales a day in Sind. If he could not unload these in Bombay, then they had to go to Indore or Ahmedabad, or perhaps to America. One member, the speaker said, had asked why the Government should interfere, but to him, it appeared more important to ask why should outsiders interfere in their trade.

Mr. Freke, Secretary to the Government, Finance Department, showed what difficulties the East India Cotton Association had to contend with in the shape of outside obstruction and interference, and quoted what Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, had to say about the deplorable interference and obstruction that the Association had to contend with.

After tea-interval, on the request of a member, the Chair applied closure. The Finance and General Member, replying to the debate dealt with the points raised by those opposing the Bill. The Government, he said, had been forced to take action as the East India Cotton Association had declared that it was powerless to stop 'hartals', boycotts and interference with the cotton trade. He contended that far from the Bill being a measure of bondage, the Government were removing the state of bondage to which the East India Cotton Association had been reduced by outside parties. Members of this Association had asked the Government to assist them and bell the cat.

The first reading was passed by a large majority. The second reading was opposed by Rao Bahadur Kale, who moved an amendment to refer the Bill to a Select Committee. The amendment was carried to a division, but was thrown out bya large majority, and the second reading was passed. Amendments to clauses were taken up, but the House adjourned, while they were still under consideration.—A.P.

MIRAJ COUNCIL

MIRAJ, Sept. 20.

The first budget session of the Miraj State Legislative Council commenced to-day in the Palace Hall under the presidency of the Diwan of the State. After new members were sworn in the Chief Saheb accompanied by the heir apparent arrived. The Chief Saheb made a short inaugural address.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

LONDON. Sept. 20

Algonack, Michigan.—Mr. Garwood, piloting 'Miss America Ten' established the speed boat world record at an average speed of 124.91 miles per hour in two runs over measured mile, beating the previous record of 119.81 established by Mr. Kaye Don in "Miss England."—Reuter

French Air Liner Wrecked

LONDON. Sept. 20

Bagdad.—French "Farman" the air liner which was on flight to Cochin China, was wrecked in a middesert 80 miles east of Rutbah in sandstorm. The crew and passengers are reported to be safe.—Reuter.

GREATEST SCANDAL OF THE INDIAN TURF

Amazing Conduct Of W. I. T. C. Stewards In Chabootra Case Exposed

(From A Racing Correspondent.)

The mind of the Indian sporting public has been considerably exercised by what has now come to be regarded as the most notorious incident in the history of the Indian Turf, viz., the disqualification of "Chabootra", after he had won The Lingfield Park Plate, at Poona, on August 16th, 1932.

So many versions of this extraordinary incident, and the still more extraordinary unprecedented and alleged unfair disqualification are current that it is pertinent to state the real facts in order that the public might be able to judge the attitude of the Stewards of the W.I.T.C.

STORY OF THE CASE

Chabootra won the Lingfield Park Plate, Private Seal, Eagle's Prey, and Phare placing 2nd, 3rd, and 4th respectively. In accordance with the rules, the Jockeys of the winner and the placed horses passed the scales, the all-right bell was rung, the white cone hoisted, and the returns on the winner, and the placed horses were declared on the dividend boards. Then to the surprise and indignation of all present, an objection was taken to Chabootra on the ground of his having crossed over too soon.

It is important to note here that the objection was not taken by any of the Jockeys of the placed horses, who were obviously the best judges of the crossing, and under the circumstances of this case, the most competent, to complain if it had occurred. The idea that Peck, the rider of Private Seal would refrain from reporting any such incident (which would have materially affected the chances of his mount winning the race) to the Stewards may at once be dismissed as it is well known that the horse was the subject of a spectacular gamble in the ring, and on the tote.

The objection was taken by Mr. Travers, a Steaward of the W. I. T. C., who watched the race from the Stewards' box, and evidently did not realize that Chabootra merited a disqualification for crossing over too soon, until 10 minutes after the horses had returned to the paddock, and all these formalities had been gone through, which give finality to the result of a race. The Stewards held an inquiry, or what they call an inquiry, disqualified Chabootra, and awarded the race to Private Seal, owned by Mr. Oscott, and trained by Mr. Malone.

ACCEPTED PRACTICE

The rules of racing are the same the world over. The rules expressly provide, or where they are silent, it is an accepted practice on the Turf, that an objection on the ground of crossing must be taken before the Jockeys of the placed horses have passed the scales. Here not only had the Jockeys weighed in, but the all-right bell was rung and the dividends declared. It is thus apparent that the objection to Chabootra was taken at too late a stage even if it was justifiable.

THE ENQUIRY

So much for the objection, now for the inquiry which resulted in the disqualification.

The W. I. T. C. rules provide for a domestic tribunal, that is to say, all those who race under these rules agree to be bound by the decision of the Stewards in turf disputes, in so far as these decisions are according to the rules. But even in domestic tribunals, the principles of natural justice require that the accused person should not be condemned without a hearing and without being afforded a reasonable opportunity of tendering his defence. Over and above these principles of natural justice are the unwritten laws of sportsmanship and fairplay which demand that, those who form the domestic tribunal, should be persons who have no interest, direct or indirect in the disputes referred to them, or in the decisions they ultimately give. This is essential as much in the interest of justice as for the purpose of securing public confidence, in the result of the inquiry.

EXTRAORDINARY TRIBUNAL

The inquiry was held by the Stewards of the W. I. T. C. The Stewards present were Messrs. Travers, Bowers Hill, Kelso, and Geddis. For the purposes of this inquiry this was a most extraordinary tribunal. Mr. Travers being the complaint was "ipso facto" debarred from taking any part in the inquiry as a Steward. Messrs. Bowers and Hill had no direct interest in the enquiry nor do we for a moment suggest that the decision they gave was not in their own light honest and fair.

But both these gentlemen may be said to have been indirectly interested because they are patrons of the same stable in which Private Seal, who was eventually awarded the race, is trained, and ought to have refused to take any part in this inquiry as Stewards if they did not want even the semblance of a suspicion to attach to their decision. Is it too much then for the public to say—and those present that day on the racecourse were vociferously bitter in their opinion regarding the way the inquiry was conducted and the composition of its personnel—that the disqualification was questionable, if only for the fact that two of the five Stewards who formed the tribunal had their horses trained in the same stable as Private Seal?

PROBLEM FOR SPORTSMEN

Mr. Kelso is the owner of Phare who placed fourth. If

(Contiued on page 2.)

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BOMBAY, A SOLEMN CITY

Prayer And Hartal On First Day Of Fast

TEMPLES THROWN OPEN TO "UNTOUCHABLES"

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

To-day is an eventful day in the history of the country owing to Mahatma Gandhi beginning his Fast unto Death as a protest against the proposal to give separate electorates to the depressed classes and thus cut them off from the Hindu community. The people of Bombay observed the day in keeping with the solemnity of the occasion by prayer and hartal.

Places of business were closed. The cloth markets, the Jhaveri Bazar, shops at Tamba Kanta and Hindu restaurants observed a hartal. Schools and colleges had a day off, the students refusing to go to the institutions as a mark of respect to Mahatmaji.

Even the mill workers took a holiday and a number of mills were closed

DIVINE SERVICE.

In the morning a divine service was held in the Arya Samaj Mandir, where Pandit Divnendranath Sharma exhorted high class Hindus to remove the curse of untouchability and take the depressed classes into their fold as their brethren.

At about 8 a.m. the Vithoba Temple at Nagdevi Street was thrown open to the depressed classes before a large and representative gathering. Among those present were Messrs. L. R. Tairsee, B. S. Turkhad, Ratansy Jetha, Dwarkadas Sunderdas, Deorukhkar D. D. Dholap and S. A. Sabnis. The temple belonged to Mrs. Anandibai Mathuradas Karsandas and at the request of the Citizens' Emergency Committee, she agreed to throw it open to the depressed classes.

A number of members of depressed classes were present and offered prayer. Mr. S. A. Sabnis, on behalf of those present, thanked the trustees of the temple for throwing open the temple and thus respecting the wishes of Mahatmaji.

In the evening the Round Temple at Sandhurst Road will be open in the presence of Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah.

About 25 women have came forward in response to the appeal issued yesterday to join the "Akhanda Chark."

The spinning started at Dr. A. P. Kothare's residence exactly at 12 Thakurdwar.

Six of the 25 women will ply Chaarkas at a time. The organisers say that at least two Charkas will be kept running without even a moment's stoppage till to-morrow noon.

DELHI LEADERS' APPEAL

Mr. Devidas Jatava and Dr. Rampershad, leaders of the Depressed Classes of Delhi, have issued the following statement:—

We have come to Bombay in order to do our bit towards the solution of the depressed classes problem in a manner that would meet with Mahatma Gandhi's wishes and would also be to the best advantage of our community. We have put in years of service in the cause of the depressed classes and the so-called untouchables. We are in intimate touch with the work that is being done among our community all over India. More particularly we are interested in serving the depressed classes of Delhi, the Punjab and the U. P.

We are deeply touched by Mahatmaji's solicitude for us. There was never any doubt in the minds of even his staunchest opponents that he has always had our best interests in view, in speech and in action. But his present proposal to end his life in our cause has won our hearts in a way that nothing else could do. We cannot afford to lose him. Mahatmaji is the greatest single living being who has touched the hearts of the poor and the downtrodden but the mere fact that he has prepared to lay down his life in the cause of our uplift has given him a unique position for all time to come. We have come to the conclusion that all bargaining should end and whatever our personal views, we must arrive at an immediate settlement with Mahatmaji and save his life, not for his sake,—for indeed he has no personal interest in life,—but that he may carry out his programme for the purification of Hinduism as completely as possible. Whilst Mahatmaji's life is primarily devoted to the service of humanity be feel that by his special efforts for our welfare he has placed us under a very deep debt of gratitude.

We trust also that now he will no longer be kept in jail but will in order to devote himself to the working out of any scheme that is planned for the emancipation of the rights of the depressed classes.

ROUND TEMPLE FOR "UNTOUCHABLES"

What social reformers could not do after years of patient work Gandhiji has achieved by his vow of self-immolation in a day, remarked a leader of the depressed classes to-day when the Vithoba Rakhmai temple at Nagdevi street was thrown open to members of the depressed classes and untouchables.

The Round Temple, at the junction of Sandhurlt Road and Duncan Road, is also to be thrown open to untouchables this evening.

Large crowds of caste Hindus cheered members of the depressed classes as they entered the Vithoba temple and offered prayers. Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar and Mr. Goyal, two depressed class leaders, led the party in. Prayers were offered by a gathering consisting of orthodox Hindus and depressed classes, after which the function ended.

IMPLICIT FAITH IN GANDHIJI

(From A Correspondent).

NAGPUR CITY, Sept. 20.

Under the presidentship of Mr. Bakre on September 18 about 3,000 people gathered at Katol and passed a resolution of implicit faith in Mahatma. Hundreds of untouchables attended and Mr. Waman Mahar removed the suspicions of the untouchables.

Mr. Joshi organised another meeting at Katol on September 19 in the Mahar Basti and an announcement opening municipal wells and Dharmashalas, for the untouchables was made at Kamptee.

HOPE OF EXTINCTION OF UNTOUCHABILITY

Buddha Society's Message To Mahatma

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

At the meeting of the Buddha Society held on Sunday, Mr. K. Natarajan proposed the following mesasge to be sent to Mahatma Gandhi, and it was unanimously adopted:—

"On the eve of your sublime sacrifice for the emancipation of our Antyaja brethren and sisters from their age-long servitude, your friends of the Buddha Society wish to tell you that their heartfelt prayers are with you. They recall the memorable occasion of the Lord Buddha's Jayanti when you presided during your convalescence at Juhu (on 18th May 1924) after your last imprisonment and the inspiring words which you spoke then on the life and the teachings of the Sakyamuni, who more than 24 centuries ago, showed by percept and example that Antyaja classes are the spiritual equals of the Hindu castes, as you are striving, to-day, by your noble act of self-abnegation.

"The Buddha Society earnestly trusts that the conscience of the Hindu community, which has been deeply stirred by the announcement of your intention, will lead to immediate extinction of the evil which is even more regarding to the higher castes than the depressed classes, and it will not be necessary for you to go through the fiery ordeal, which you have proposed,—inasmuch as its object would be achieved."

ISOLATION POLICY MUST BE REVERSED

KARACHI, Sept. 19.

A gathering of Hindus of Karachi at Rambaugh recreation ground, Maharaj Deepchand Ojha presiding, adopted a resolution joining with the rest of India in expressing the universal feeling of sorrow and anxiety at the fateful resolution of Gandhiji, prayerfully hoping that a calamity may yet be averted by the reversal of the Government's policy of isolation of the depressed classes from the Hindu community and offering prayer for the Mahatma's life to be saved and the terrible catastrophe threatening the country to be overted.

Rao Bahadur Shivaratan Mohatta moved the resolution. Prominent persons present included Messrs. Jamshed Mehta and Durgadas B. Advani, president and vice-president respectively of the Karachi Municipality, Mr. Udhudas Tarachand and several Municipal councillors, who attended the meeting after the adjournment of the Municipal Council meeting to-day.—A. P.

Mr. Shivratan Mohatta has thrown open the Satyanarayan Temple in the Mohatta Cloth Market to the depressed classes. A large number of cloth merchants assembled in the temple and offered prayers for Mahatma Gandhi's long life.—A.P.

Another Appeal For Unconditional Release

The following telegram was sent by the Bombay Shareholders' Association to H. E. the Viceroy, Simla, and H. E. the Governor of Bombay, Poona. on 19th instant:—

"Committee, Bombay Shareholders' Association, have heard with grave concern Mahatma Gandhi's resolve to fast unto death, and urge Government, in the interest of the general welfare of the country, to release him unconditionally."

SWADESH GOVT. RESIGN

Rel-Socialist Victories

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Stockholm.—Government have resigned as a result of the elections to the Second Chamber in which the Social democrats and the Agrarians have gained a score of seats at the expense of the Conservatives and the People's Party. The main feature of the elections was the Socialist and Communist working arrangements in all constituencies as opposed to the cartel of the Bourgeois parties. The seats in the new Chamber are distributed as follows:—

The Social Democrats	104
The Agrarians	36
The Conservatives	58
The People's Party	20
The Communists	8
The Liberals	4

—Reuter.

SUNDAY CRICKET

The following players of the Young Hindu C C will play against the Parsee Gymkhana on Sunday, Sept. 25 at 11-30 on their ground:—

V. M. Merchant, (Capt.); L. P. Jai; C. N. Mehta; M. S. Gurtu; C. M. Rana; C. H. Chandarana Bhagwandas; B. C. Mehta; J. P. Kapadia; P. N. Kesarkodi; V. M. Dalal and S. P. Kapadia.

RENTS TO BE WITHHELD

B. I. T. Chawls Tenants' Resolution

The last meeting of the Imamwada centre of the Tenants General Association was held on Sunday last under the presidentship of Miss Maniben Kara, to support and execute the policy and resolutions of the General Association Messrs. Joshi, Pradhan, Sadik Koli and Abdul Gaffar Khan were prominent speakers.

Mr. V. H. Joshi informed the tenants about the work of the Association. He recalled the days of the formulation of the Bombay Improvement Trust and the Land Acquisition Act. He also pointed out that the chaos in the affairs, mainly of the balancing of the income and expenditure could not by any stretch of imagination be connected with the tenants and therefore, increase in rent was punishment without crime. That he insisted, must be fought against.

Mr. Pradhan laid great stress on not fearing even the execution of ejection decrees and to offer mass satyagraha on behalf of all tenants.

The following resolutions were passed:—

This meeting of the tenants of the Imamwada B.I.T. Chawls resolves to withhold rent in pursuance of the resolution of B. I. T. Chawls Tenants' General Association and further resolves to confirm the policy and resolutions of the said General Association, until the B. I. T. Board withdraw the increased rent.

A local committee consisting of Messrs. Badlu Sarang Vallad; Bhiwa Babaji Polekar; Kisen Sing; Baburao Rumde; Sayad Abdul Latif Sayad Hasan; Abdul Gaffar Khan; Shaik Ahmed Ismail Lakhi and Shaik Vazier Shaik Inus was appointed to see that the resolution to withhold rent was properly executed.

LESS FETTERS FOR REICH BANK

Discount Rate To Be Lowered

(SP/CIAL CABLE)

BERLIN, Sept. 19.

A Decree rescinding for two years restrictions on the Reichsbanks discount policy and enabling the Reichsbank to reduce its discount rate below 570 even though gold cover for the banknote circulation be under 40 per cent, was signed by Von Hindenburg this afternoon following the decision of the Board of the Bank of International Settlements at Basel to-day to agree to suspension for two years of the part of German Bank Law thus giving the Reichsbank free hand with regard to the discount rate. —Reuter.

Bhiwandi Temple Thown Open To Harijans

The following resolutions were passed in a meeting of Bhiwandi citizen held on Monday:—

(1) That with a view to promote the principle for which Mahatma Gandhi is going to fast from Tuesday the caste Hindus be requested to open for the use of the so-called untouchbales temples, wells schools and all other public places. (2) That to kept the solidarity of the Hindu community instead of giving separate electorates to them, the so-called untouchables be included in joint electorates with caste Hindus on principle of the reservatio n of seats on population basis. (3) That the President be authorised to convey the above two resolutions to Mahatma Gandhi, Rao Bahadur Raja and Dr. Ambedkar.

The heirs of late Mr. Vasudeo Moreshwar Nifadker requested the president to announce in the above meeting that they have declared their temple of Shri Marati open to the untouchables from to-morrow the 21st inst.

CONCEALING BANKRUPTCY

Summons For Accused

An order for summons under the Insolvency Act has been ordered by Mr. N. T. Jangalwalla, Presidency Magistrate, fifth court, in the case in which Manilal Lavji is the complainant and Pirojshah Manekji Gandhi is the accused.

The complainant in his petition stated that he was a grain dealer and the accused P. M. Gandhi residing at Dadar, opened two accounts with him, one in the name of K. E. Mody and the other in the name of Rustomji B. Daruwalla. There were several transactions in which the accused used to give cheques for payment.

On the 29th June 1932, the accused gave a post-dated cheque for July 7, for Rs. 193, in settlement of his account and that of R. B. Daruwalla, but on presentation it was returned by the bank with a memo "Refer to the Drawer."

On making enquiries, he learnt that the accused was adjudicated as an insolvent in 1927 and had not obtained his final discharge. He therefore, submitted that in obtaining credit, he had not diclosed the fact of his pending insolvency and therefore committed an offence under Section 102 of the Presidency Town Insolvency Act.

His Worship ordered summons to be issued against the accused.

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JEWELLER ACQUITTED OF GRAVE CHARGE

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Hiralal Panachand Jhaveri, a jeweller, who was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate charged with outraging the modesty of a young Hindu girl, was given benefit of doubt and acquitted to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The facts of the case are already given in these columns. Briefly, it was alleged that on the 9th inst. the accused fisbehaved with the girl, while she was taking water from a water-tap on the third floor of Tyeb Manzil at Abdul Rehman Street. Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor, prosecuted, while the accused was defended by Mr. S. A. Shete.

LANCASHIRE PEACE

Big Gap In Wage Cut Offers

LONDON, Sept. 19.

There is still a big gap between the disuptants in the spinning section of the Lancashire cotton industry. It is learned that a 12.3 per cent. wage reduction is the latest offer by the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation while the workers' representatives only agree to a reduction of 4.1 per cent. It is officially announced that the Federation will take a ballot among the members on certain proposals arising out of the negotiations. Negotiations in the manufacturing section of dispute have continued but no statement has been issued. —Reuter's Special.

U. S. SATISFIED

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Washington.—The Note has favourably impressed official circles. It is believed that a plan may be devised to induce Germany to participate in the Conference.—Reuter.

BLACKBURN DRAW WITH DERBY

LONDON, Sept. 19.

In an Association Football match in the first division of the League to-day, Blackburn and Derby drew with three goals each.—Reuter.

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DISTRIBUTING HANDBILLS

Volunteer Remanded

Bombay, Tuesday.

An Indian Christian Congress volunteer, who was distributing handbills issued by the Bombay Congress Emergency Council, was arrested by the Dongri police last evening. He was to-day placed before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, charged with assisting the operations of an illegal association. The police applied for the remand of the accused to their custody as they had to make inquiries. The magistrate remanded the accused to police custody till September 24.

In their remand application the police state that the accused was distributing handbills issued by the Emergency Council which appealed to the public to "join the Congress and overthrow the Government which had imprisoned Mahatma Gandhi."

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Raw Cotton Situation

REACTIONS FREQUENTLY GO MUCH FURTHER THAN THEY REASONABLY SHOULD

Desirable Oomras Non-Exstent Anywhere

Messrs. Langley & Co. have issued the following weekly report dated Sept. 15th:—

During this week the American markets have acted as markets always act when they are overbought and carry no short interests. There must, of course, always be a seller for every buyer before business is practicable but, on the advance before the Bureau most of the buying was speculative whereas selling was very largely backed by cotton, most of it old crop, not a very helpful factor in view of the imminence of increasing new crop movement and the further hedge selling which must inevitably accompany that movement. Furthermore the advance on Wall Street has been such that widespread long accounts must have been built up and although the reaction from the peak prices of the 7th instant has so far been about 25 per cent. there is room for it to go further and by so doing to remain an adverse influence on cotton.

SEVEN CENTS REASONABLE.

The sense of perspective which we insisted was so necessary during the last part of the pre-Bureau Bureau advance is equally necessary on the decline. Last week we suggested that seven cents was a price level from which the probabilities of the season might be assessed and around which purchases should eventually be profitable. On the broad issue we still hold that view but would emphasise the necessity of considering the long shot view in conjunction with the present state of the market. Reactions frequently go much further than they reasonably should and, at the moment we look upon Wall Street as a menace to cotton. In view of this fact and the certainty of increasing crop movement we recommend sales on advances and would consider the long side ground seven cents for the March contract.

SITMATION IN BOMBAY

The Bombay market went over the last Bureau "long" and in spite of the recent decline a relatively small proportion of the long accounts have unloaded. On the contrary the advance of the market from 228-1/2 on Friday to 241-1/2 on Saturday indicated a return of many of those who had liquidated and the increasing of interests on the part of many who had not liquidated. Ca seldom remember a time when the position in Bombay was more vulnerable. A week ago to go into the highways and byways and ask the first twenty people their opinion of the cotton outlook was to find twenty bulls. The decline to the expected opener of yesterday was about fifty rupees and on rumours and rumours of rumours and, quite incidentally, the Indore settlement the market closed ten rupees above the expected opener. Cast a straw upon upon the waters and the cotton optimist will clutch at it, no matter how flimsy its texture.

CROP OUTLOOK.

Except in the United Provinces the weather during the week has been mostly clear and the crop outlook is steadily improving. Reports from the districts we summarise briefly below:—

Broach and Gujerat:—Weather seasonable and crops doing well.

Khandeish:—Outlook very good.

Berars:—Akola-Khamgaon section satisfactory while around Amraoti there has recently been much improvement.

Central Provinces:—Crop is still backward but the outlook recently has improved.

Central India:—Our own agent estimates probable arrivals at 13 stations in the district as 167,000 bales against 104,000 bales last year and 233,000 in 1930-31. These figures represent an increase of 60 per cent. over the arrivals of last year and an outturn approximately 70 per cent. of 1930/31, a very satisfactory recovery from an exceptionally unfavourable start.

Moughal:—Weather seasonable and outlook satisfactory.

Southerns:—Outlook about normal.

Sind and Punjab:—Prospects are good both for American seed and deshi.

It is difficult to be optimistic concerning the outlook for the Bombay market. Arrivals of old crop from the 1st September to the 13th totalled 74125 bales against 10,404 bales last year, the Dhollera figures being 17,905 against only six bales last year, while the export outlook was seldom looked less promising. It is true that desirable Oomras are almost non-existent either in Indian or foreign markets but a sotisfactory China crop will lessen the demand for that style at least so far as the Far East is concerned and there is still the problem of our dear parity relative to Americans. With the Futures market overbought, a carry-over larger than last year, a greatly improved outlook for new crop and the prospect of Punjab and Sind movement in the very near future and Oomra movement within two months we favour sales in Bombay which might, at a later date, be hedged to advantage by purchases in Liverpool.

30-FT. PYTHON ATTACKS ITS KEEPER

Manchester Zoo Thrill

Keeper Craythorn, the veteran reptile keeper at Belle Vue Zoo, Manchester, escaped death by a fraction of a second when a 30ft. python sprang at him as he went into its cage to clean the pool.

The incident was seen through the glass front of the cage by a number of visitors, some of whom on seeing the snake dart from a ledge over Crythorn's head, screamed and rushed out of the house.

"I have never been nearer to death." Craythorn told the "News-Chronicle" afterwards. "The python lay above my head coiled up. I had a sudden premonition and looked up. I saw a flash and was so startled that I fell.

"As I went down I saw the python's head shooting out and it just brushed against mine."

"The snake went for me a second time," he added, "but I managed to scramble through the door. As I slammed the door the python's head hit it violently. Once before he tried to attack me, but this was a much nearer thing, as I was practically strapped in the cage."

The python afterwards flung itself repeatedly against the glass, and the authorities therefore closed the house for an hour until it had calmed down.

LONGEST SNAKE.

This python, which is over 30 years old, is credited with being the longest snake in captivity.

Pythons—which are constricting snakes and not poisonous—have tremendous crushing power. They kill by seizing their prey with their jaws and then coiling themselves around the victim's body till they crush it to death.

HE MARRIED AT 90 A BRIDE OF 80!

They Leave Church In Donkey Cart

A hale and hearty bridegroom of ninety years and a blushing bride aged eighty-three!

They were Mr. Frederick Owen Goddard and Mrs. Louisa Baker, and they were married in the picturesque church at Woolhope, a remote Herefordshire village, six miles from the nearest railway station. (writes the Hereford correspondent of the "Daily Express")

But their ages were not the only unusual features of the wedding, for while the bridegroom arrived at the church in a decorated donkey-cart, the donkey disporting a straw bonnet, the bride, being the more modern travelled on the front seat of a motor-lorry.

And still another surprise. When the couple left the church seated happily in the donkey-cart, both the bridegroom and the bride took out their pipes and smoked to their hearts' content.

Though the newly-weds are people of humble means, they both contrived to dress in style.

CONGREGATION REBUKED.

The bridegroom wore a frock coat, striped trousers, silk hat, and a gay white rose in his buttonhole.

His bride was a graceful picture in a fawn coat and bonnet, trimmed with pink ribbon, and a necklace of pearls.

Of course, the vilage was agog with excitement, so much so that during the ceremony the vicar had to admonish the congregation to be more reverent.

The bride had been twice widowed, and the bridegroom was a widower, who had been married once.

At the end of the triumphal procession in a storm of confetti from the church through the village Mr. Goddard made a speech telling how he used to drive his own four-in-hand at Newmarket, and how he was once a cowboy in America. He had also owned hunters.

He then sang songs and recited a humorous poem to the great delight of the crowd.

The bride's speech was simply, "God bless you all."

SECRETS OF OLD ABBEY

Skeletons And Skulls Found

The special correspondent of the "News Chronicle" wiring from Lilleshall (Shropshire), in mail week (on Aug 29) stated:—

I helped to-day in the work of attempting to discover the lost tunnel at the picturesque ruins of Lilleshall Abbey, where for some years mysterious noises described as rumblings and moanings, have been heard.

These subterranean noises have recently become so pronounced that it was decided to find and explore the tunnel, if possible.

Men have been at work to-day under the altar window, both outside the Abbey and within, and for some time I assisted in the work of excavation.

At a depth of four feet in the trench underneath the Abbey east window several skeletons and human remains, including skulls, were found, some of them in an excellent state of preservation. Two perfect tiles marked with the Welsh dragon rampant and the remains of an old vase were also disinterred.

The Rev. W. M. L. Evans, now rector of Saxby, has written to Mr. Ford, the estate agent, saying that 30 years ago he was resident tutor at Lilleshall Hall, when it was the residence of the Duke of Sutherland. He states that he distinctly remembers this old passage.

DIVINERS AT WORK.

A search to-day failed to reveal it.

Three diviners arrived to-day and I accompanied one on his tour. While crossing and recrossing a field his divining rod pointed to the ground continuously along a straight line. He declared that the ground below was hollow and the line of it was traced to a dark vault that lies next to the dungeon.

Workmen were summoned and a solid mass of masonry under the earth floor has been bared.

I saw Colonel Sykes, to whose manor house, Longford Hall, two miles away, the tunnel is said to lead.

"I know of no tunnel coming here," he said "although some time ago I found a passage in the house. It only led to what was evidently a beer cellar."

£55,500,000 IN CHANCERY

Money Dormant For 80 Years

The total of the funds held in Chancery at the present time exceeds £55,500,000. This includes investments exceeding £53,000,000 in nominal value, says the "News Chronicle."

These figures are disclosed in the report of the committee, with Lord Tomlin as chairman, appointed to inquire into the arrangements relating to Dormant Funds in the High Court, unclaimed balances in the County Courts and the Land Registry Insurance Fund.

Existing dormant funds represent the result of the operations of about 60 years. It is estimated that every year further sums to the amount of about £3,000 to £4,000 will be added.

FORGOTTEN MONEY.

The Committee suggest that fuller notice should be given to the public of dormant funds.

"The accounts include £1,200, with an aggregate value estimated at not less than £250,000, which have been dormant for 80 years."

Claims to some of these funds are established at the rate of about two or three a year. The funds are often those of infants, who do not necessarily become aware of their title to them until some years after they have ceased to be minors, or of other parties who have not been aware of their claims.

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In the Indian climate beauty, unless carefully tended, fades quickly. It is the Wise Mother's pleasant duty to see that her daughters are encouraged both by precept and example to develop and preserve their youthful charm in the best and easiest possible way.

DUTIFUL DAUGHTERS believe that their mother is right and obey her when she insists on nightly massage with Oatine Cream before retiring.

EDUCATED DAUGHTERS know it themselves and need no reminder of their duty to their skin. They know that what Oatine has done for others it will do for them also.

WISE DAUGHTERS share their mother's beauty secrets and her Oatine enthusiasm from their earliest years. Theirs is the reward of Wisdom.

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Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
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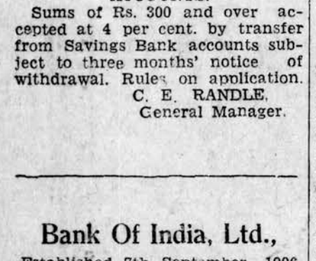
	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserved Fund	92,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2½ per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.
The Bank acts as Executor & Trustee under Wills & Settlements and undertakes Trustee business generally. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY.
Manager.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SCIENTIST SEES PERIL IN THE ATOM

Human Race Unfit To Control Nature

INVENTIONS OUTSTRIPPING MORALITY

(BY MAIL.)
YORK.

Is man fitted for the command of Nature won for him by men of science and invention—the physicists, the engineers and the electricians.

This was the question raised by Sir Alfred Ewing in his address as President of the British Association. The answer he gave was that the man is not so prepared, and he confessed to alarm as to where progress may lead mankind.

Sir Alfred began his address with a survey of the advance in working out the mysteries of the atom.

"The atom," Sir Alfred said, "seemingly inert, is mighty in being a magazine of energy which for the most part, it locks safely away.

"This is fortunate, for if the secret were discovered of letting loose the atomic store we should invite dissolution at the hands of any fool or knave.

"And it is also fortunate that in the furnace of the sun, at temperatures far higher than those of our hottest terrestrial inferno, the stored energy of the atom is drawn upon, as we believe, and has been drawn upon for ages, to keep up that blessed radiation which makes man's life possible, and is the source of all his power."

THE MAGIC BOX.

Sir Alfred passed on to discuss the "miracle of broadcasting," with its magic box, for which mankind was indebted to the discoveries of electrical engineers. He said:

"I don't know any product of engineering more efficient than that magic box. It needs no attention; it is always ready for service; and when you tire of it you have only to switch it off.

"Do you ever reflect, when you pick and choose among the multitude of airs and voices, or shut out all from your solitude of thought, that they are still there, physically present, individual, distinct, crowding yet not interfering, besetting you though you do not perceive them, silent until you determine that one or another shall catch your ear? Go where you will, to the ocean or te wilderness or the Pole, you cannot escape that vast company of attendants; they come to you, unheard, unseen, from every quarter of the globe with a swiftness no other messengers approach.

"Is any fairly tale so strange as that reality? In all the wizardry of science surely there is nothing more wonderful than this."

As a result of the development of electrical communication the whole world had now been made practically instant in its interchange of thought. Calamity might fall on one and be already old before others knew of it to offer help.

"Through this physical linkage, which annihilates both space and time, there is opened a possibility of quick discussion, common resolution, simultaneous action. Can you imagine any practical gift of science more indispensable as a step towards establishing the sense of international brotherhood which we now consciously lack and wistfully desire?

"Should that aspiration ever become more than a dream we shall indeed have cause to bless the creators of electrical communication, to praise them and magnify them for ever.

"I think we may regard the whole art of electrical communication as an unqualified blessing, which even the folly of nations cannot pervert: in that regard it differs conspicuously from some other inventions.

ALARM FOR FUTURE.

"In the present-day thinkers' attitude towards what is called mechanical progress we are conscious of a changed spirit. Admiration is tempered by criticism; complacency has given way to doubt; doubt is passing into alarm. There is a sense of perplexity and frustration, as in one who has gone a long way and finds he has taken the wrong turning.

"An old exponent of applied mechanics may be forgiven if he expresses something of the disillusion with which, now standing aside, he watches the sweeping pageant of discovery and invention in which he used to take unbounded delight. It is impossible not to ask, whither does this tremendous procession tend? What, after all, is its goal? What its probable influence upon the future of the human race

"The cornucopia of the engineer has been shaken over all the earth, scattering everywhere an endowment of previously unpossessed and unimagined capacities and powers. Beyond question many of these gifts are benefits to man, making life fuller, wider, healthier, richer in comforts and interests, and in such happiness as material things can promote.

"But we are acutely aware that the engineer's gifts have been and may be grievously abused.

"Man was ethically unprepared for so great a bounty. In the slow evolution of morals he is still unfit for the tremendous responsibility it entails. The command of Nature has been put into his hands before he knows how to command himself.

"I need not dwell on consequent dangers which now press themselves insistently on our attention. We are learning that in the affairs of nations, as of individuals, there must, for the sake of amity, be some sacrifice of freedom. Accepted predilections as to national sovereignty have to be abandoned if the world is to keep the peace and allow civilisation to survive.

"Geologists tell us that in the story of evolution they can trace the records of extinct species which perished through the very amplitude and efficiency of their personal apparatus for attack and defence. This carries a lesson for consideration at Geneva.

LOST JOYS OF WORK.

"But there is another aspect of the mechanisation of life which I venture in conclusion a very few words.

"More and more does mechanical production take the place of human effort not only in manufactures but in all our tasks, even the primitive task of tilling the ground. So man finds this, that while he is enriched with a multitude of possessions and possibilities beyond his dreams, he is in great measure deprived of one inestimable blessing, the necessity of toil.

"We invent the machinery of mass-production, and for the sake of cheapening the unit we develop output on a gigantic scale. Almost automatically the machine delivers a stream of articles in the creation of which the workman has had little part.

"He has lost the joy of craftsmanship, the old satisfaction in something accomplished through the conscientious exercise of care and skill. In many cases unemployment is thrust upon him, an unemployment that is more saddening than any drudgery.

"And the world finds itself glutted with competitive commodities, produced in a quantity too great to be absorbed.

"We must admit that there is a sinister side even to the peaceful activities of those who in good faith and with the best intentions make it their business to adapt the resources of nature to the use and convenience of man.

"Where shall we look for a remedy? I cannot tell.

"Some may envisage a distant Utopia in which there will be a perfect adjustment of labour and the fruits of labour, a fair spreading of employment and of wages and of all the commodities that machines produce. Even so the question will remain.

"How is man to spend the leisure he has won by handing over nearly all his burden to an untiring mechanical slave?

"Dare he hope for such spiritual betterment as will qualify him to use it well?

"God grant he may strive for that and attain it. It is only by seeking he will find. I cannot think that man is destined to atrophy and cease through cultivating what after all is one of his most God-like faculties, the creative ingenuity of the engineer."

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS

A man with a load of misfortunes arrived at Liverpool in mail week from Rio de Janeiro, on his way to his home in King George-road, South Shields.

He is Walter James Freeman, a boatswain, and for the last twelve months he has spent his time being involved in accidents.

His run of bad luck started at Las Palmas, where he was detained in hospital for four months. His bad luck followed him to Buenos Aires, where he was attacked by beachcombers; stabbed in seven places, and robbed of his money. Again he was taken to hospital.

Later he was involved in an explosion on board a ship in mid-Atlantic, and blinded for several days.

Then, in Rio de Janeiro, he was rushed to hospital with appendicitis and operated on.

On arrival at Liverpool he said that he was on the way home for a quiet rest after his remarkable series of accidents.

TITLED WOMAN AND EX-CONVICT

"She Kept Me Honest For Five Years"

An ex-convict who had been befriended by a woman of title, (writes the Liverpool correspondent of the "Sunday Times") made a dramatic outburst in the dock at Liverpool and threatened to become a motor bandit if sent back to prison.

He was George William Taylor, aged 40. He pleaded guilty to leaving his wife chargeable to the Public Assistance Committee, and Mr. J. K. Bishop (prosecuting) said that without any reason Taylor walked out of the house and left his wife.

Mr. Bishop added that six months ago Taylor was discharged at Liverpool on a similar accusation. On that occasion he admitted that he had been helped by a titled woman.

Taylor: You have no right to mention her; it has nothing to do with this Court.

When previous convictions were proved and Taylor was asked if he wished to say anything, he replied: "Yes, I want to say a great deal. First of all, there is a lot of unnecessary aggravation brought into this case by reference to a titled lady who has been a good friend to me. That is a cowardly weapon to use on a man. This titled lady made me into an honest man again. She met me at the gates of Parkhurst Prison when I was released after I had done eleven years, and where I had been flogged and treated like a dog.

"BACK TO THE GUN."

"I was an ex-convict with a bad record when I was met by her. I might have been still a bandit today if that good lady had not looked after me. I gave her a promise never to steal any more, and I am going to keep my promise because of her kindness to me, but, being an ex-convict, I cannot get work, though I have hunted for it everywhere."

Raising his arm and pointing at the magistrate Taylor exclaimed: "I tell you I am going to use the gun again as I have used it before if you send me back to prison, so punish me if you want. Already I had the most terrible punishment that any man could suffer. For five years I have been trying to be an honest man, and it was this titled lady taking me in hand after I had served eleven years' imprisonment that made me try so hard to be honest. If I am sent back to prison it will be the end of everything, and I shall return to the criminal life I detest."

The deputy stipendiary sent Taylor to prison for six weeks with hard labour, and said he had washed out of consideration the man's past record.

"RED" ARMY'S NEW RESERVE

11,000,000 More To Be Trained

The Moscow correspondent of the "Sunday Times" writes:—

The Kremlin has ordered Osoaviakhim—the official League for Aviation and Chemical Defence, which has over eleven million members—to reorganise itself as a "real reserve of the Red Army."

The League is in future to direct its main efforts to air, gas, and other highly technical work, instead of mere marksmanship, machine-gunnery, and infantry manoeuvres, as heretofore.

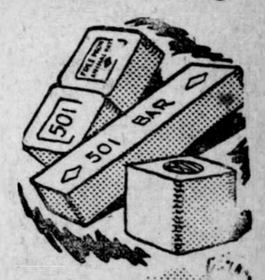
Osoviakhim's technical level is thus to be raised to that of the recently constructed Red Army. These orders apply especially to the Communist Youth Organisation, numbering three and a-half million, for whom such extra military training in special camps will be compulsory, whether they are afterwards called to serve in the Red Army or not. They will undergo it under pain of expulsion, and, in case of slackness or unpunctuality, of punishment by special courts.

Each factory, each State Farm, and each motor-tractor station must form a regular military unit, while the youth of each village must do at least 120 hours military training this winter, in three periods of five eight-hour days each. A permanent military chief will be appointed to each village for the purpose, as well as special touring staffs of instructors.

Osoaviakhim must this year develop also a special network of schools, to be attached to each big factory, State Farm, and motor-tractor centre and to be called "military training shops." They will be reserved for the Communist Youth and Communist Party members only turn these into competent special reserve subulterns.

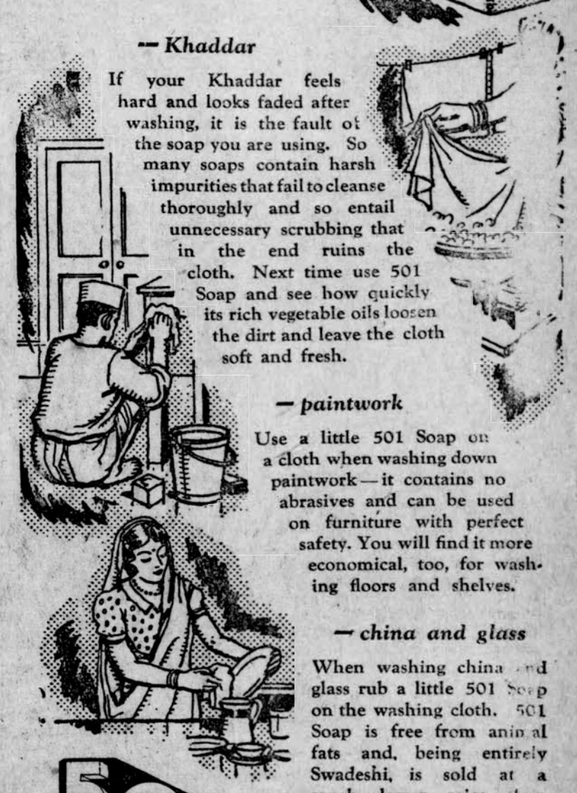
The Pioneers, or Red Boy Scouts will be submitted to a parallel training in marksmanship and machine-gunnery.

Pure vegetable oils make this Swadeshi Soap better for—



— Khaddar

If your Khaddar feels hard and looks faded after washing, it is the fault of the soap you are using. So many soaps contain harsh impurities that fail to cleanse thoroughly and so entail unnecessary scrubbing that in the end ruins the cloth. Next time use 501 Soap and see how quickly its rich vegetable oils loosen the dirt and leave the cloth soft and fresh.



— paintwork

Use a little 501 Soap on a cloth when washing down paintwork—it contains no abrasives and can be used on furniture with perfect safety. You will find it more economical, too, for washing floors and shelves.

— china and glass

When washing china and glass rub a little 501 Soap on the washing cloth. 501 Soap is free from animal fats and, being entirely Swadeshi, is sold at a much lower price than imported washing soaps.

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Southern Hedge Selling

SHORT COVERING ON UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER FORECAST OVER EASTERN BELT

Bombay Sept. 20.

The New York Cotton futures market was nervous and irregular on Monday, unsettling factors being Southern hedge selling. Prices advanced on unfavourable Eastern Belt Forecast

Prices opened at a rise of 4 to 7 points for October but the opening improvement was lost during the first fifteen minutes trading under scattered selling. At this level there was active short covering influenced by reports of unfavourable weather and prices registered a rise of 35 points with October quoted at 7 cents Thus at noon the highest level of the day was reached. In the afternoon there was increased hedge selling which depressed prices 25 points from the top and the market closed at a net rise of 9 to 10 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 10 points at 6.90c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 13 to 15 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 14 points at 6.75c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 16 points in sympathy with previous New York close. Later on scattered trade calling maintained steadiness. Uncertain tone displayed by the New York market induced reaction but finally the market recovered and closed very steady at a decline of 8 to 10 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 9 points at 5.56d.

East Indian Cotton futures prices declined 10 points and Egyptian Cotton futures closed at a loss of 8 to 11 points.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market again ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 32 to 27 points.

REASONS BEHIND DECLINE.

Various reasons are assigned for the present decline in cotton prices. Some are led to believe that uncertain outlook of the coming election in the states is inducing heavy selling while others are led to believe that the improvement in weather is responsible for the withdrawal of speculative support. Both these reasons are correct to some extent but we believe that unbounded enthusiasm experienced some time back in stocks and shares was mostly due to large speculative purchases. Professional operators took full advantage of unloading their long interest on the outsiders and as a matter of fact the market was caught heavily long near the top. At the moment confidence is impaired as speculative support is withdrawn. Nervous operators are unloadiue and they have no courage to hold purchases. Southern Hedge selling is increasing on an unwilling market and mills are buying cautiously scale down. Selling pressure is too great and prices are declining.

PRICES REASONABLE.

This state of affairs is bound to continue as long as professional operators do not re enter the market or the South stops hedging cotton. Any rate any holding movement is likely to stop the declining tendency of prices, but for a sustained advance there needs fresh developments in the general situation either political, financial or regarding the crop-outlook on which a big constructive propaganda can be based. Those who tried to follow the last advance in cotton prices, lost heavily as circumstances were not in favour of a huge decline which we have at present. If the market is free from outside influences we believe present prices are most reasonable and safe for a constructive stand. Those who have power of purse and some patience will do well in buying scale down.

HOOVER IS UPSET.

Messrs. Thos Smith and Co. state:—

Unfavourable weather was counterbalanced by further Southern hedge selling.

A private cable from America states President Hoover is upset by the recent decline in commodity and Security prices and a rumour is current amongst the Republican electioneering agents that President Hoover is likely to reiterate his disarmament proposal with a definite offer for the reconsideration of war debts. Further it is reported should America fail to reconsider the International economic situation pertaining to monetary standards, tariffs and war debts there are fears that Great Britain may stand aloof whilst America demands from Japan the observance of the Kellog pact in Manchuria.

Rumours are also current in Wall Street that should President Hoover fail to receive the necessary support over the International political situation he may relax some of the restrictions in the "futures" trading on the exchanges to encourage more outside speculation. On the other hand votaries of the Democratic regime forecast a boom in commodity prices in consequence of their programme to abandon prohibition and reduce tariffs. Despite the Government's unchanged last Bureau estimate it is believed the month end private crop estimates are not likely to be altered from their reduced estimates last month in sequence of serious crop deterioration having taken place this month.

We believe prices are around the bottom and scale down purchases made now will show good profits on a little later on.

PRIVATE CAPLES—

N Y October Highest 7.00 (12-49 a.m.)

N Y October Lowest 6.65 (10-15 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends

Liverpool: Steadier at decline but bullish enthusiasm lacking to carry upturn far.

New York: Hedging sales retarding sustained recovery.

New York: Southern interests are selling. Speculative interest dormant. Trade demand better Have a favourable opinion of the market.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

9-13 a.m.: Light to moderate rainfall Arkansas and Texas Gulf Coast. Central belt and Western belt cloudy Tropical storm developing. U. S signal warnings hoisted. Texas Gulf Coast storm reported to be headed for Galveston District. Rain expected.

11-49 a.m.: Recent decline due to considerable extent to political uncertainty of United States of America, also possibility of increased production next Bureau; situation has withdrawn, and trade of off-take for hedges on scale down. On the other hand world trade advices generally improving, settlement of Lancashire strike expected at an early date.

12-37 p.m.: Between midnight and daylight drizzling rains Georgia and Mississippi. Entire belt cloudy.

9-48 p.m.: Tropical storm inducing short covering. Later New York market eased on hedge selling and in sympathy with stocks and wheat.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Sept. 19.

October	6.75 + .10
December	6.89 + .09
January 1933	6.93 + .09
March 1933	7.04 + .09
Middling Spot	6.90 + .10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Sept. 19.

October	6.75 + .13
December	6.89 + .15
Middling Spot	6.75 + .15

NEW YORK.
New York, Sept. 19.

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

October	6.79
January	—
March	7.08

New York, Noon Call:—

October	6.93
January	7.14
March	7.24

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, Sept 19

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	31,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	25,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Sept. 19.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations	To-day's Price.
September 1932	...	5.33—.09
October 1932	5.30	5.34—.09
November 1932	...	5.32—.08
December 1932	...	5.32—.08
January 1933	5.30	5.33—.09
February 1933	...	5.34—.10
March 1933	5.33	5.36—.10
April 1933	..	5.37—.10
May 1933	5.38	5.39—.10
June 1933	...	5.41—.09
July 1933	5.40	5.43—.09
August 1933	...	5.44—.09
September 1933	...	5.44—.10
Middling Spot	....	5.56—.09

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Sept. 19

Sakellaridis October	7.93
November	7.99
December	7.96
January 1933	8.06
March 1933	8.13
May 1933	8.20
July 1933	8.28
F.G.F Spot	8.30

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Sept. 19

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.16
Fine (Good Staple)	5.28
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.40
C P OOMRA:—	
Good (No 1 Staple)	5.14
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.29
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.44
BENGAL:—	
Good	4.28
Fully Good	4.38
Fine	4.48
SCINDE:—	
Fully Good	4.38
Fine	4.48
Superfine	4.58

LONDON SILVER
London, Sept. 19.

Silver:—Offering small.	
Spot	17.11/16
Forward	17.13/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, Sept. 19

Bars Gold Fine per oz.	£18.6.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Sept. 19.

Interest Day to Day Loan	3/8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loan	5/8 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 months	1-37/64 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months	1-51/64 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	2-1/2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	2-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Sept. 19.

T.T. London on Berlin	14.58-1/2
T.T. London on Amsterdam	8.65-1/4
T.T. London on Brussels	25.06
T.T. London on Madrid	42.53
T.T. London on Milan	67.65
T.T. London on Berne	18.01
T.T. London on Paris	88.65
T.T. London on Prague	117.50
T.T. London on New York Closing rate)	3.47-3/8

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Sept. 19.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull per ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay Hull per ton. Sept.-Oct. sellers £12-12-6

Rapeseed Toria., Hull-Continent, per ton. Sept.-Oct. sellers £11-17-6.

LINSEED.
London, Sept. 19.

Linseed La Plata c.i.f. Hull per ton, Sept.-Oct. sellers £11-5-0.

Linseed La Plato. c.i.f. Hull, per ton. Sept.-Oct. sellers £9-7-6.

Linseed Bombay, (London), per ton, Sept.-Oct. nominal £12-0-0.

LINSEED OIL
London, Sept. 19.

Linseed Oil naked London, per [illegible] sellers 17.

Linseed Oil naked London, per cwt, Jan.-Apl. sellers 18.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Sept. 19.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot, sellers 2-1/2.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Sept. 19.

Chartered Bank of I A & C [illegible] 7/8

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London register £116 1/2

P & O Banking Corporation £4 1/4

National Bank of India £41 1/2

Funding Loan 4 per cent £109 7/8

Conversion Loan 3½ per cent £98 7/8

Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £51

Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £70 1/2

Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan £82 1/2

Indian Stock 4½ per cent Sterling Loan £103 1/2

Consols 2½ per cent £73

War Loan 5 per cent £102 1/8

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £107 1/3

LONDON METAL.
London, Sept. 19.

Copper Braziers	£45 1/2
Yellow metal	£39 1/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	£14 7/8
Corrugat Sheets 24 gauge	£9 7/16
Tin English Ingot	£149 3/4

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London Sept. 19.

Rozario Santa Fe per 64 lb cargoes—
Sept/Oct sellers 27/3

Barletta Russo per 64 lb cargoes
Sept/Oct sellers 27/3

Wheat South Australian parcels—
Sept/Oct sellers 29/3

Wheat Choice White Karachi parcels—
No Coffers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
London, Sept. 19.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)—
Spot 8 1/2

INDIAN MAKE

For October Only

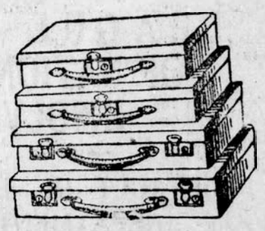
INDIAN CAPITAL

SPECIAL RAILWAY CONCESSION FOR DASEHRA & DIWALI HOLIDAYS

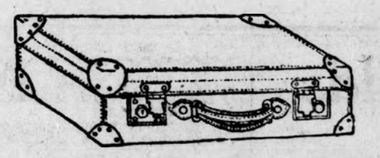
RAILWAY FREIGHT FREE TO ANY STATION IN INDIA

ON THE UNDERNOTED SPECIAL LINES

Attache Cases.



From 12" to 20"
at As. 2/6/ to /3/- per inch.



Leather Suit Cases made from Tan Leather Cloth lines strong steel frame and lock. 24" to 32"

At Annas- /4/- to -/6/- per inch.

New Woollen Rugs and Blankets
LATEST CHECK PATTERNS.
Rs. 3/8 4/8 6/- & 9/- each.

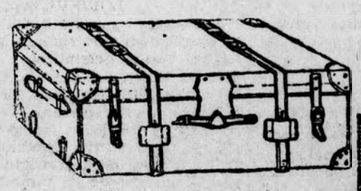
Holdale Ordinary

24"x72"	27"x72"	30"x72"	33"x72"	36"x72"
Rs. 5/-	5/4	5/8	5/12	6/-

Lock Buckle As. 2/- Extra.

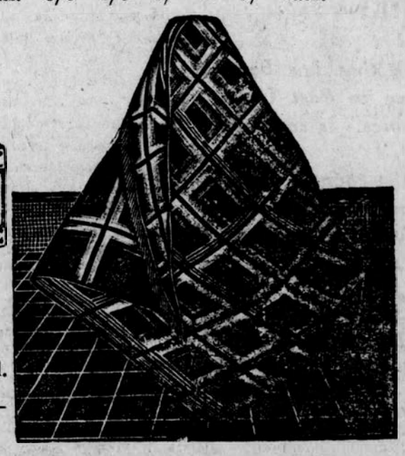
HOLDA'S
BEST WATERPROOF.
36"x72" without flap but with extra strong leather straps and Lock Buckle.
At Rs. 12/-
With flap all round and One extra Pocket outside
At Rs. 13/-
Elsewhere sold at double the prices after removing our labels.

Cabin Trunk.



30" 33" 36"
Rs. 22/8 25/- 30/-

Motor Hood Cloth.
Width 72" Rs. 3/- to 4/8/- per yard.



Camel Hair Rugs with Silk Borders
From Rs. 15/- to Rs. 22/- each.

New Woollen Over Coats made of Woollen Tweed double faced check lined all Standard Sizes.
Rs. 13/- 15/- 17/-

All qualities New.
Water Proof Coats 20 per cent. below our list prices.

K. C. MARROTT, India's Premier House for New Waterproofs
185-187, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Storm Doing Damage

Storm went inland. Lousiana heavy rains. Central Belt heavy rains. Mississippi Weather cool. More rain expected.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations
Bombay, Sept. 20.

B. C. Rate T T 1/6 3-32.
B. C. Rate D. D. 1/6 3-32.
LONDON:—
Banks selling T. T. 1/6 1/8 Sept. Oct./Nov.
Banks Selling D. D. 1/6 1/8
Banks Selling T. T. 1/6 3/32 December/Jan.
Banks Buying T. T 1/6 3-16.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 7/32
Banks Buying 3 Months 1/6 9-32 [illegible] ember
Banks Buying 3 Months 1/6 1/4 January/February
NEW YORK:—
B. C. Rate T. T. 383
Banks selling T. T 381
Banks Buying T. T 379
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D. D. 665
Banks Buying D. D. 675
AMSTERDAM:—
Banks Selling D D 65 1/4
JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 94
Banks buying 60 days 89
HONGKONG:—
Banks selling D D 89 7/8
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 116 3/4
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D. D. 155
JAVA:—
Banks selling D D 65 3/8
CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 3.47 3/8 19th instant
Shanghai8London 1/9 20th instant
Japan/London 1/4 3/8 19th instant
London/Paris 88.65 19th instant
London/Belgium 25.07 19th instant
London/Switzerland 18.00 19th instant
London/Italy 67.70 19th instant
London/Berlin 14.58 19th instant
London/Holland 8.65 19th instant
London/Stockholm 19.50 19th instant
London/New York 3.47 1/4 19th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quite, uncertain.
Gold £5-18-6 17th instant £5-13-6 17th instant
Silver London Ready 17 9/16 17th instant 17 11/16 19th instant
Silver London Forward 17 11/16 17th instant 17 13/16 19th instant
Silver New York Ready 27 11/16 17th instant 27 3/4 19th instant.
London Discounts 3 mos 21/32 per cent 17th instant; 21/32 per cent 19th instant
London Discounts 6 mos 1 3/32 per cent 17th instant; 1 3/32 per cent 19th instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 per cent
3 Mos 2 per cent
6 mos 2 3/4 per cent.
Tone: Easy

SILVER QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Sept. 20.

September	154.90—2.40
December	162.10—0.60
March	160.80 plus 1.80

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
Receipts into Bombay.
Bombay Sept. 20.
In full-pressed bales.

	Since 1st Sept.	2 days This year
Khandesh	112	6 470
Central India	295	4,728
Barsi and Nagar	252	4,745
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	1,624
Berar	308	9,672
Central Provinces	35	1,995
Total Oomras	1,002	29.234
Dholera	1,017	25.445
N.-W. Province	...	647
Rajputana	125	3,897
Sind-Punjab	...	1,474
Broach	...	2,778
Coompta & Dharwa	459	14,023
Westerr -Northerns	194	16.288
Cocoanada	...	...
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	879	2,000
Persian	...	656
American	...	1,543
Egyptian and African	...	7,224
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	...
Total	3,676	105,209

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
In full-pressed bales.

	1st Sep to 15th Sep yesterday	This year
Europe	993	5,999
Japan & China	101	47,948
Coast Ports	...	125
Up-country by Rail	...	4.298
Afloat in harbour for Europe		
China and Japan	...	15,306
Total	1.094	73,676

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Sept. 20.

	Bales
Khandesh	112
Central India	295
Barsi/Nugger	252
Berar	308
Central Provinces	35
Dhollera	1,017
Rajputana	125
Compta/Dharwar	459
Westerns/Northerns	194
Tinnevalley & Cambodia	879
	Cwts.
Wheat	10,281
Linseed	19,146
Rape, Rai & Mustard seeds	292
Gingelly seed	10
Poppyseed	1,434
Groundnuts	6,187
Castorseed	12,056
Rice	22.034
Myrabollams	345
Cottonseed	3,750
Mowraseed	12
Gram	1,190
Joowar	194
Bajree	1,662
	Ton.
Coal	1,500

INSURE WITH

THE LAKSHMI

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOUNDED BY THE LATE L. LAJPAT RAI and Pt. MOTILAL NEHRU AND 6th IN INDIA IN THE 6th YEAR

TOTAL BUSINESS COMPLETED IN 8 YEARS ... Rs. 4,25,00,000

FEMALE LIVES HUSBAND and WIFE, FATHER and SON, ACCEPTED IN A SINGLE POLICY AT LOW RATES.

For particulars and Agency terms apply to
Bombay Branch Secretary, RAMNATH CHOPRA B.A., LL.B.
Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY. Telephone 21109.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.
September 20.
Gharinda, Hamilton, Calcutta.
Conte Rosso, Maun, Trieste.

DEPARTURES.
September 20.
Conte Rosso Maun, Shanghai.
Querimba, Parker, Karachi.
Baroda, Samson, Busrah.
Takhiwa, Carter, Durban.

LOADING.
September 20.
Steamer Fusijama for Trieste.
Steamer Aungbar for Rangoon.
Steamer President Monroe for New York.

S.S. Gharinda:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Gharimda arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. Conte Rosso:—The Lloyd T. Coy.'s steamer Conte Rosso, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo and 189 passengers and hence she sailed for Shanghai, etc.

S.S. Baroda:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Baroda, will sail to-day for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Querimba:—The B. I. S. sail to-day for Karachi, with N. Coy.'s steamer Querimba will some bottom cargo.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Tukhiwa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Tokhiwa will sail today for Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

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has a net work of agencies throughout the country
J7

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

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has claim setting agents throughout the world
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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 21, 1932

Orthodoxy Yields

MORE TEMPLES OPENED TO "UNTOUCHABLES"

Country's Grim Effort To Save Mahatma

The wave of anxiety and agitation that has been started by Mahatma Gandhi's Resolve to Fast Unto Death on the issue of the "Untouchables," is swelling in volume and increasing in intensity.

Messages from various parts of the country show that all sections of the Hindu community have realised the enormity of the sin, centuries-old, that has marked the treatment of these classes by the higher. Temples, some of them of ancient fame and high repute as citadels of unbending orthodoxy, are being thrown open for worship by the "Antyajas." Ayodhya has followed the lead of Benares, Kalighat, Allahabad, and more temples will admit the "untouchables" in Bombay and Karachi among other towns and cities.

THEY ARE HINDUS

Resolutions have been passed everywhere affirming the determination of the Hindus to remove the curse, and supporting the view of the Mahatma that the depressed classes are a part and parcel of the Hindu community, and they should not be politically separated from them.

The country anxiously watches the beginning of the Fast to End Untouchability, and prays that the Mahatma will survive it, and he will be spared for the nation.

CAWNPORE ACTIVE

CAWNPORE, Sept. 19.

At a meeting presided over by Mr. Brijendra Swarup, resolutions expressing anxiety at Mahatma Gandhi's resolve to fast unto death were adopted. To-morrow's programme includes the admission of members of the depressed classes to temples and prayers in the evening at the Shradhanand Park.

A mass meeting of Hindus, including members of the depressed classes, was held in the evening in Narabganj, after which Mr. Shyamlal threw open certain temples to them.

Some temple owners have addressed a letter to the local Hindu League to stay the temple entry movement.—A.P.

TEMPLES THROWN OPEN AT AYODHYA

LUCKNOW, Sept. 19.

A monster meeting was held at Aminuddula Park this afternoon, Mr. A. P. Sen, barrister, presiding when resolutions expressing anxiety it Mahatma Gandhi's fast unto death were moved by the chair and carried.

At a students' meeting it was resolved to hold an intercommunal dinner on Sept. 25 to which the Depressed Classes would be invited.

An Ayodhya message states that all Hindu temples there have been thrown open to the Depressed Classes.—A. P.

C. P. STIRRED

NAGPUR, Sept. 20.

C. P. Marathi Province has been astir since the news of Mahatmaji's fast. A committee under Dr. Khare's direction is ceaselessly working; meetings are held throughout the province and is helping to mobilize public opinion to bring pressure on Mahatma to give up his fast.

There is little opposition in the province to Mahatma's point of view. On Monday evening a mass meeting, under Dr. Khare's presidentship, passed Rajagopalachari's resolution and prayed two minutes for Mahatma's health and life.

An important ancient temple at the town was declared open for the untouchables, and it is expected others will also follow suit. The manager was praised by the Nagpur public, because he is the first to respond to the sympathetic atmosphere created by Mahatma's resolve.

Meetings, were also held at Saoner Monda, Kamptee, Sausar.

UNCONDITIONAL RELEASE OF GANDHIJI

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

YEOTMAL, Sept. 19.

The Managing Committee of Yeotmal District Association has unanimously adopted and wired to the Viceroy and Mahatma Gandhi a resolution expressing their grief to learn of the resolve of Mahatma Gandhi to fast to death for securing the abolition of the separate electorates for the Depressed classes and opining that the just and equitable solution of the communal difficulties was possible by an amicable arrangement and calling upon caste Hindus and the Depressed Classes to make a supreme effort in that direction with a view to evolve a scheme of joint electorates.

The resolution further requests Mahatmaji to forego or at least to postpone his resolve to fast and exert his influence to bring about a just settlement.

The resolution declares that the publication of the Communal Award by Government is responsible for Mahatmaji going on fast and Government are interning Mahatmaji after release which in the opinion of the Managing Committee should be unconditional in order to provide him unrestricted facilities to effect the necessary settlement between the parties concerned.

DR. AMBEDKAR NOT OUR LEADER

(From a Correspondent)

NASIK, Sept. 19.

The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the "Depressed" Classes held yesterday under the presidentship of Nandramji, Mahar:

"This meeting of the 'Depressed' Classes of Seoni (including Basores, Chamars, Sweepers, Mahars and others) records its emphatic protest against the Communal Awar and its firm belief in joint electorates.

It also records its implicit faith in Mahatma Gandhi's leadership and does not recognize Dr. Ambedkar as their leader. It further records its grateful apprecia-

THE RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions have been adopted at meetings throughout the country in connection with the fast of Mahatma Gandhi:—

This meeting of the public joins with the rest of India in giving expression to the universal feeling of sorrow and deep agitation at the fateful resolution of Mahatma Gandhi announced in his letter to the Government, and prayerfully hopes that the calamity may yet be averted by the reversal of the policy which has prompted his resolve to fast and that it may soon be ended by such a mobilisation of public opinion as may compel the British Government to change their policy of isolation of the depressed classes from the Hindu community.

This meeting offers its fervent prayer to the Almighty that the country might be saved from the terrible catastrophe that is threatening it."

tion of Mahatmaji's resolve and requests him not to sacrifice his valuable life.

AGREE TO PROPOSALS OF "UNTOUCHABLES"

Saugor Hindus' Appeal

(From A Correspondent).

SAUGOR, Sept. 19.

In view of Mahatma Gandhi's decision to "fast unto death" from September 20, a meeting under the auspices of the Saugor District Hindu Sabha was held yesterday when the following resolution was passed:—

"This meeting, with the support of the members of the Depressed Classes appeals to the caste Hindu leaders to agree to the proposals put forward by the leaders of the Depressed Classes, and earnestly desire that they should not be cut off from the Hindu fold, and all social and religious disabilities at present operating against them should at once be removed. These steps should be taken immediately in order to save the precious life of Mahatma Gandhi.

Different speakers expressed their resentment at the Award as it was going to disintegrate them from the Hindu communities.

Bijapur Untouchables Express Confidence In Gandhiji.

(From A Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, Sept. 19.

Under the leadership of Mr. Dhormanna Samagar, Ex-municipal Councilor, the "Untouchables" of Bijapur expressed full confidence in Gandhiji [illegible] accepted Joint Electorate as they believed that it only enables them to enter the Hindu fold. Many young Untouchables made feeling references to Gandhiji's services in the cause of the removal of "Untouchability"

Mr. Kowjalgi, ex-president of the Karnatak Congress Committee, has issued an appeal to Caste Hindus to change their attitude towards the untouchables

Depressed Classes Admitted To Lahore Temples

LAHORE, Sept. 19.

A procession of about 500 untouchables paraded through the principal Hindu bazars this morning, headed by some caste Hindus. They visited two temples, one in Bazar Hatta and the other in Wachowali, where the priests gave them sacred threads and prasad, and the processionists offered prayers there. An effort is being made to give access to the untouchables in Sitla Mandir the biggest Hindu temple.—A. P.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INSOLVENT

DEFAULT IN LOAN REPAYMENT

British Investors' Memorial

LONDON, Sept. 19.

A memorial has been presented to the British Government by the League Loans Committee (London) of which Sir Austen Chamberlain is the Chairman, drawing attention to the present serious position of the loans issued under the auspices of the League. Government have been asked to move the League to do its utmost to safeguard the special status of these loans of which £83,000,000 worth have been issued. Forty millions of these have been issued in Britain.

The loans issued have been in favour of Austria, Bulgaria, Danzig, Estonia, Greece and Hungary.

The memorial points out the fact that default has occurred in the case of some of these loans which were provided with every safeguard devisable in the form of the highest security and the most solemn undertakings when issued. This must deal a heavy blow to the prestige of the League's reconstruction policy.

The memorial asserts that the confidence of the investing public in the League's loans has received a severe shock which may disastrously affect future borrowings.

A similar memorial has been addressed to the League Council.—Reuter.

"Depressed" Class Leaders' Cable To Premier.

AHMEDABAD, September 19

Mr Keshavji Dudhabhai and Mr Naranbhai, elected "depressed" class members of the Ahmedabad Municipality have wired to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Dr. Ambedkar saying:—

"It is most cruel to allow Mahatma Gandhi to fast even for a single day when an overwhelming majority of the "depressed" class community is strongly opposed to separate electorates. Kindly urge Conference to be held today to move the Prime Minister to cancel separate electorates without any loss of time pending an agreed solution."

They have similarly cabled to the Prime Minister requesting him to cancel separate electorates for the "depressed" classes.—A.P.

MADRAS BEACH MEETING

MADRAS, Sept. 19

A largely attended public meeting was held to-night at the Triplicane Beach, Mr. Nageswara Rao, editor of the "Andhra Patrika," presiding' to express sorrow at Mahatma Gandhi's fateful decision. On the motion of Maulana Yakub Hassan, M. L. C., the meeting unadimously adopted the resolution recently suggested by Mr. Rajgopalachariar. The president made an appeal to the audience to observe to-morrow as a day of fasting and prayer so that Mahatma Gandhi's life might be saved to the nation.—A. P.

ON CALCUTTA MAIDAN

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19.

Resolutions were adopted at a mass meeting on the Maidan this evening praying for Mahatma Gandhi to be spared from the effects of his fast. Several thousands of persons attended. Calcutta Corporation also adopted a resolution expressing anxiety at Mahatma Gandhi's resolve.—A. P.

LIBERALS & GANDHI

Council To Meet In Bombay

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 19.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, chairman of the Council of the National Liberal Federation, has issued the following statement:—

In view of the emergency issue of Mahatma Gandhi's resolve to keep an indefinite fast on the question of representation of the depressed classes and the necessity of the continued presence of several prominent members of the party in Bombay in connection with the conferences being held there, the meeting of the Council of the National Liberal Federation convened for Saturday and Sunday, September 24 and 25, will be held in Bombay instead of Allahabad at the same hours. The exact place will be announced from Bombay. Members are therefore requested to attend the Council meeting at Bombay in as large numbers as possible.

They are further requested to accept this notice through the press in lieu of individual notices, for want of time. The first item on the agenda in the altered circumstances will be the crisis that has arisen owing to Mahatma Gandhi's decision. A meeting of the Working Committee of the Council will also be held in Bombay at the date and hour mentioned in the previous notice."—A.P.

Chapra "Untouchables" Favour Joint Electorate

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent).

CHAPRA, Sept. 19.

A huge meeting, attended over 5,000 persons, was held to-day at the Town Hall, when Manendra Babu presided. Resolutions issued by Sjt. C. Rajagopalacnary was passed unanimously. The work in the district organised by Messrs. Jaleswarprasad Benares Singh Sadhucharan Pandey is being called on vigorously. They went throughout Siwan Sub-Division holding several meetings. There was a good response everywhere.

A special meeting of the so-called "untouchables" was held on the 16th instant. It was attended by over 2,000 persons. They passed unanimous resolution favouring joint electorate and declining absolute faith in Mahatmaji. A copy of the resolutions was sent to the Premier and the Viceroy.

Commission Agents Urge Unconditional Release

The Bombay Commission Agents' Association has sent the following telegram to the Viceroy.—

"To avert further catastrophe release Mahatma unconditionally."

Family Of Seth Govinddas Observe Fast

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent).

JAIPUR, Sept. 20.

In Jaipur the family of Seth Govinddas who is here owing to Mrs. Govinddas' illness, fasted to-day including the patient, and offered prayers of Gandhiji's long life. Seth Govinddas was seen in tears at prayers saying only God can change the heart of men like Ambedkar who call Gandhi's actions as political stunts.

ORTHODOX JAINS

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 20.

Throwing open of a Jain temple by Sheth Ambalal Rarabhai to the depressed classes has created a stir among the Orthodox Jains, who this morning pulled down the board placed on the door of the temple announcing that it was thrown open to the depressed classes and began picketing temple gates.

Crowds have collected in front of the temple and the police are also on the scene.

A complete hartal is being observed in the city to-day in sympathy with Mahatma Ghandi's fast.

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE

Willing To Accept Reservation

BOMBAY CONFERENCE IN HOPEFUL MOOD

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A solution of the depressed classes problem will be reached by Sundcy next at the latest.—This view, expressed by Mr. M. R. Jayakar and Dr. B. S. Munje in an interview, reflects the general feeling of optimism that prevails regarding the outcome of the Hindu Leaders' Conference, now being held in Bombay.

The outlook is so hopeful that it is understood that Mr. Piyarelal, secretary of Mahatma Gandhi, who was in Bombay was sent to Poona to-day to carry a message to the Mahatma that an agreement was likely to be reached in a very short time. Mr. Piyarelal will attend on the Mahatma during his fast.

A sub-committee is sitting to settle details of a scheme of representation based on joint electorates.

The attendence at the resumed sitting of the conference to-day at the Indian Merchants' Chamber Hall was very large. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, and all the members of the Bombay deputation who interviewed Gandhiji in the Yeravda Jail helped in the deliberations.

Proceding were held behind closed door.

Considerable spade work has been done at informal discussions which took place at Birla House last night and this morning.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and Dr. Solanki, the leaders of the separate electorate scheme, were specially invited to Birla House this morning when a draft resolution, which is proposed to be sent to Mahatma Gandhi and the Government, was discussed. Sir Tej Bahadur, Mr. Jayakar Dr. Munje, and Mr. M. C. Raja took part in the discussions.

It is understood that the draft resolution was based on a scheme of joint electorates with reservation of seats for the depressed classes.

Mahatma Gandhi's wishes regarding the depressed classes problem were announced at the conference by Sir Chunilal Mehta on behalf of the deputation which interviewed him in the Yeravda Jail.

The conference adjourned till 3 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday) and in the meantime a committee will discuss and draw up an agreed scheme to be placed before the conference when it meets to-morrow.

When the conference met to-day, in response to the wishes of several members who wished to know exactly what transpired between Mahatma Gandhi and the deputation which waited on him at Poona, Sir Chunilal Mehta said that the deputation had a heart to heart talk with Gandhiji for full two hours.

Mahatma Gandhi, he said was definitely opposed to separate electorates and also did not approve of reservation of seats with joint electorates. The Mahatma, however, left it to the Bombay conference to draw up a pact between the caste Hindus and the depressed classes and if the conference was in favour of reservation of seats with joint electorates he would raise no objection to it and accept the proposals emerging out of the conference. He left the question entirely to the conference and its decision would be acceptable to him.

AMBEDKAR WANTS TIME

A suggestion was made at this stage for the adjournment of the conference till 5 p.m. to-day or till 12 noon to-morrow to enable the members to come forward with their proposals.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, leader of the Separationists, stated that it was not possible for him to arrive at a quick decision on an important question which affected his community. He wanted to consult his colleagues before placing his own proposals for the consideration of the conference. In the meantime he suggested the conference to pass a resolution to request Mahatma Gandhi to postpone his fast by at least ten or twelve days in order to enable the conference to come to an agreed and unanimous solution.

The members of the deputation that saw Gandhiji, however, explained that it was impossible for Gandhiji to suspend his fast any longer and that as he had decided he would be positively beginning his fast from to-day. It would therefore be a waste of time for the conference to suggest any postponement of the fast.

QUICK DECISION.

Several members then expressed a desire that the conference should try to come to a decision as soon as possible as any delay involved the question of life and death to Mahatma Gandhi.

A suggestion was then put forward that a small committee should be appointed which should go into the question thoroughly and come to an agreement, to be placed before the conference when it met to-morrow.

Pandit Malaviya, the president of the conference, said that the conference should allow him to consult such leaders as he liked who will automatically be members of the committee which would attempt to come to an agreement.

The conference then adjourned till 3 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday).

CONSUL FOR PERSIA

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Mirza Hassan Khan Pirnazar, Consul of Persia in Bombay, has been down with influenza for some weeks.

He was for some time being treated at his residence but as complications in the ear and nose developed he was removed on Sept. 7 to a nursing home.

The trouble was diagnosed to be acute middle ear suppuration threatening acute mastoiditis for which he was operated successfully by Dr. Damany.

He is progressing favourably.—A. P.

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